The New-York Times.

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GENERAL NEWS.

An Honest Count of the Louisiana Vote.

Grant and Kellogg Carry the State by 12,761 Majority.

Discovery of Counterfeit Central Pacific Railroad Bonds.

Arrival of the Steamer Arizona at San Francisco.

Public Reception of American Naval Officers at Madrid.

LOUISIANA.

An Honest Count Secured—The Republican State Ticket Elected by Nearly 13,000 Majority—Gen. Grant Carries the State by About the Same Vote—The Legislature also Strongly Republican.

Special Dispatch to the New York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 23.—The only acting Returning Board, consisting of Messrs. Lynch, Herron, Hawkins, and Longstreet, have since their appointment been examining the election returns from all the parishes in this State, and, as a result, find that W. P. Kellogg, for Governor, has a majority of 12,761. This also elects the whole Republican State ticket.

The Republican Presidential electoral majority is about the same as that of Mr. Kellogg's.

There is also a handsome working majority of Republican Representatives elected to both Houses.

So much for an honest count, which I have claimed would bring Louisiana out on the right side. The case of Kellogg *vs.* Warmoth et al. will be up before the United States Circuit Court on Monday.

COUNTERFEIT BONDS.

A Fraudulent Issue of Central Railroad Income Bonds—Seventeen Thousand Dollars Placed on the Market—Prominent Bankers Deceived.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 23.—The following swindling operation came to light in this city to-night, through the instrumentality of Fisk & Hatch, bankers, of New-York. About six months ago a man called upon Oliver Read, Esq., a wealthy broker of this city, and requested him to purchase $17,000 of the Central Pacific Railroad ten per cent. income bonds. Mr. Read told him that he would not purchase them, but that he would sell them for him for 1½ per cent. The man consented, and Mr. Read immediately forwarded them to Fisk & Hatch, in New-York, for them to sell for him. In due season Mr. Read received a telegram from Fisk & Hatch, stating that they had succeeded in disposing of them and that they had placed the proceeds to his credit at a bank in that city. Thereupon Mr. Read informed "his man," who, by the way, had failed to state his name, that he had sold them, and as a matter of course paid the man $14,500, after deducting his commissions and those of Fisk & Hatch. This morning Mr. Read received word from Fisk & Hatch, stating that the bonds were counterfeit, and they also sent him $6,000 of them, requesting him to make good their loss. At noon he also received another letter from them, with $10,000 more of the bogus bonds. It will thus be seen that $1,000 more are still out, although I am informed at this hour, 9 P. M., that Read had invested the remaining $1,000. The fraud was detected at the office of the Railroad Company in New-York, when the coupons were presented for payment. Neither Fisk & Hatch, or the parties who purchased the bonds of them, will suffer, as Mr. Read is an honorable man and quite wealthy, and he will immediately make good the full amount, meanwhile using every means to bring the swindler to justice. It is singular that Mr. Read did not ascertain the man's name, and more so that the firm of Fisk & Hatch did not detect the forgery until now. It is reported on good authority that the swindler was in New-York yesterday, and doubtless will soon be in the hands of justice.

SAFE ARRIVAL OF THE ARIZONA.

Cause of Accident—Fortunate Meeting of Another Steamer—All on Board Well.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 23.—The Pacific Mail steam-ship Arizona, towed by the steam-ship Constitution, accompanied by the United States steamer Saranac, arrived at her moorings in this harbor at 3½ o'clock this afternoon, all well on board.

The accident to the Arizona occurred on the 27th of October at 2:20 o'clock P. M. The piston-rod parted, and the main steam cross-head went through the lower head of the cylinder and part of the condenser. No one was injured, notwithstanding the great escape of steam. The sails were set, but there was no wind. The second officer and a boat's crew were dispatched to Acapulco. The steamer drifted away from the land until the 1st of November, when she signaled the Company's steamer Salvador, which took the Arizona in tow, picked up the second officer and proceeded to Acapulco, which place was reached on the 3d of November, at 3½ P. M. On the 11th of November the steam-ship Constitution reached Acapulco, transferred the passengers, and towed the Arizona to San Francisco, the Saranac convoying.

ALABAMA.

Legislative Conflict—Discreet Action of the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor Elect.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 23.—The Legislature, in session at the Capitol, passed through both Houses, this morning, a bill in relation to Mobile Bay and harbor. It will go to the Governor for his signature.

The Supervisors from Dallas County appeared this morning with the corrected returns, which elect Smith, Republican, Auditor. Lieut.-Gov. Moren then declared the various persons on the Republican ticket duly and constitutionally elected for the term prescribed by law.

No business has been done by the other legislative body, which holds its sessions in the United States Court-room.

Gov. Lewis will probably qualify next week, and much depends upon his action for a solution of the pending troubles.

A committee of the Senate and House, which hold their sessions at the Capitol, in accordance with a resolution, waited upon the Governor elect, Mr. Lewis, and Lieut.-Gov. McKinstry, after the vote was proclaimed, to ascertain when it would suit their convenience to take their offices. The committee of the two Houses stated the result of the interview, which, in substance, was that Gov. Lewis said he was not prepared at that time to answer; that he was informed that there were two bodies in the city, each claiming to be a Legislature; that he was informed negotiations were pending for a settlement, and he hoped they might succeed; and that he would answer the Committee by 10 o'clock on Monday. Lieut.-Gov. McKinstry replied that he could not answer without conferring with the Governor, but hoped to be able to answer on Monday.

REVENUE CUTTER RUN DOWN.

Collision in Newport Harbor—Serious Injury Done to the Cutter Moccasin.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 23.—Today, at 11 o'clock, as the steamer Bay Queen, belonging to the American Steam-boat Company, was coming to her dock in this city, she ran into the United States revenue cutter Moccasin. She struck her amidships, making an ugly hole in the cutter and damaging her to a considerable extent. The steamer's stem was also considerably torn, and it will have to be all taken out. It is unfortunate that the accident happened to the Moccasin, as she has been laid up for a long time, undergoing repairs which were just completed, and Capt. Ritchie had received his orders from Washington to sail on Monday upon his Winter cruise, from Nantucket to Greenport, Long Island.

SPAIN.

Statements and Rumors Concerning the Illness of King Amadeus.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—A report was current in London, this afternoon, that King Amadeus, of Spain, was dead, but a dispatch from Madrid says that it was officially announced from the palace, this morning, that he is better.

Gen. Gaminde has been appointed Captain-General of Catalonia.

Reception of American Naval Officers at Madrid.

MADRID, Nov. 23.—Rear Admiral James Alden, of the United States Navy, was present yesterday at a review of the troops composing the garrison of Madrid. Subsequently the Admiral and a number of the officers of the American squadron accompanied the United States Minister, Gen. Sickles, on a visit to the engineers and artillery barracks and lunched with the Engineers. Among the toasts given on the occasion was that of "Prosperity to the Great American Republic," in reply to which the past was invoked to show that Spain in the time of Charles III. gave aid and assistance to the conquest of American independence. The Admiral gave a toast to the "King of the Spaniards," and in his remarks expressed a desire for closer and more intimate relations between the two countries. In the evening Gen. Sickles gave a dinner which was attended by a large number of the most eminent Spaniards.

FRANCE.

Harmony of Views Between the President and Members of the Left Centre.

PARIS, Nov. 23.—It is known that President Thiers indorses the plan lately proposed by a committee of the Left Centre for the formation of a Second Chamber of the National Legislature. He also favors some definitive settlement of the relations between the Legislative and Executive Departments of the Government. As to questions of general policy in the internal affairs of the Republic, M. Thiers adheres to the conservative ground taken in his recent message to the Assembly. There was no discussion of national questions in the Assembly yesterday.

Nothing is known yet of the decisions of the Committee to draft a reply to the President's message. M. Thiers stated his views very fully at the session of yesterday. After his withdrawal, the Committee held a private conference for consideration of the points of M. Thiers' statement.

A dispatch from Brest reports that a heavy gale prevails outside of that port, and the departure of the steam-ship Washington, for New-York, has been postponed until it abates.

The bill providing for the restitution to the Orleans family of their property confiscated in 1852 has passed its second reading in the National Assembly.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Opinion of an English Justice on American Sympathy for the Irish.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—O'Leary, one of the leaders of the recent Hyde Park demonstration in favor of the release of the Fenian prisoners, made application today to Justice Quain for a withdrawal of the summons to appear, as the charge against him had been abandoned, and the summons to six other persons to present themselves for trial had been withdrawn. The applicant stated that he had contemplated emigrating to America, where his prospects would be injured should the summons remain in existence. Justice Quain, in reply to the application, denied that the petitioner would be reproached in America for his acts here, and expressed the opinion that, instead thereof, he was more likely to be regarded in the United States as a martyr, and given a public dinner, and other honors. The Justice, in conclusion, refused to grant the application.

Gales continue in the English Channel, and have been very destructive in the vicinity of Devenport. Her Majesty's transport steamer Himalaya has arrived there, with the loss of eight of her crew.

A later dispatch from Devenport brings intelligence of a lamentable disaster in that harbor, causing additional loss of life among the crew of the Himalaya. A boat belonging to the transport was capsized by the heavy sea while proceeding to the shore, and ten persons were drowned.

Danger Apprehended at a Municipal Election.

LONDONDERRY, Nov. 23.—Troops are arriving here to strengthen the local garrison. A municipal election is held today, and the additional force is precautionary, trouble being apprehended.

AID FOR SCIENCE.

The National Academy of Science Wishes to Bring the Government More Thoroughly in Aid of Science.

BOSTON, Nov. 23.—At the closing meeting of the National Academy of Science, today, Prof. Pierce presented the following resolution:

That a committee be appointed, upon memoralizing Congress concerning action upon scientific subjects, which shall tend to elevate the nation.

Prof. Pierce made a warm speech in favor of the resolution, commending Congress and the Administration for enlightenment and liberality, and saying he had no doubt that an earnest appeal by the Academy would meet with success. Prof. Agassiz was equally warm in support of the resolution, saying that the Government had proved itself liberal in its aid to science, but it needed advice to direct its appropriations. He thought that the Academy should have Government aid, that the information it collects may be properly disseminated. There was a difficulty in securing the best men for scientific work, and he thought the Government should be recommended to secure the services of eminent scientific men of other countries, when they could be secured, in order to contribute to the growth of science in this country. The resolution of Prof. Pierce was carried, and the Academy adjourned.

CALIFORNIA.

The Way They Punish People Who Steal Stocks in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 22.—Chas. D. Coon was tried today, and convicted of grand larceny, in stealing several thousand dollars' worth of mining stocks from a broker, in whose employ he was three years ago. At the time of the robbery he escaped, and a reward of $1,000 was offered for his arrest. Recently Coon returned to this city with a friend, and gave himself up to the authorities. The friend now claims the reward, but it will not be paid to him.

A Prize-Fight Between Collyer and McGuire.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 23.—Sam Collyer and Patsey McGuire fought a prize-fight, two miles above the city, today. The fight lasted twenty minutes, during which time seven rounds were fought. Collyer was declared the winner because of a foul on the part of McGuire.

A Kerosene-Lamp Explosion and Consequent Fire.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 23.—A fire broke out this evening in the town of Bath, on the opposite side of the river, in a dwelling owned and occupied by Mr. Voise, and spread to the residence of Dr. Hamilton on one side, and to that of E. Crocker on the other side. The dwellings of Voise and Hamilton were destroyed. The fire was caused by the explosion of a kerosene-lamp. The loss is $8,000; insured.

NEW-YORK.

Official Return of the Electoral Vote of the State.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 23.—The State Canvassers have made their declaration of the vote cast for electors at the recent election, as follows:

Republican	440,629
Democratic	382,279
O'Conor	1,454
Temperance candidate	201
Total	824,563
Republican majority	56,695

MASSACHUSETTS.

Electoral Vote of the State—Sale of the Coliseum—Small Return for the Original Investment.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 23, 1872.—The Executive Council today finished counting the electoral vote. It appears that the largest number of votes received by anyone on the Grant electoral ticket was 133,472 for Harrison Tweed, of Taunton, in the Second District, and the least for Aaron O. Mayhew, of Milford, in the Eighth District, 130,050. On the Greeley ticket the largest vote cast was for James C. Carpenter, of Foxborough, in the Second District, 59,260; and the least for Henry W. Muzzey, of Cambridge, in the Eighth District, 51,717. This would give an average majority for Grant and Wilson in the whole State of 76,723. Calculating by the votes for the first Elector at large, the majority is 74,260. The votes for Representatives have not been counted, except in the old Seventh District, where C. C. Esty, of Framingham, has 13,583 votes, to 5,274 for George Stevens, of Lowell. The Great Coliseum, which used up three million feet of lumber, and cost a quarter of a million dollars, was sold by auction today for $10,600, to Theopilus Cushing, of Winterport, Me., on three months' credit. The great drum, which cost $3,500, brought $32 50. The whole sale netted less than $15,000, although the property, when put up by lottery, together with concert and ball, was to bring $300,000. All the members of the Executive Committee were in attendance.

Amount of Relief Collected.

BOSTON, Nov. 23.—The Citizens' Relief Fund now amounts to $102,000, and the fund for the Harvard College to $82,500.

James Cannon, a laborer, is under arrest in Taunton, Mass., on suspicion of murdering his wife, who was found dead in bed this morning.

THE WEATHER.

Events and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sunday, Nov. 24—1 A. M.—Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours. The barometer continues low in the Upper Mississippi Valley, with southerly winds and clear weather extending to Kentucky, Tennessee and Arkansas. On the upper lakes partly cloudy weather and variable winds. In the Gulf States southerly winds, high barometers, and partly cloudy weather, with light northerly winds and clear weather in the South Atlantic States, and thence over the Middle States and New-England, south-westerly winds and clear weather, except on Lake Michigan.

PROBABILITIES.

For the North-west and the upper lakes, varying southerly and north-westerly winds, with cloudy weather and reduced pressures, extending to the Ohio and Middle Mississippi valleys. In the Gulf and South Atlantic States, north-easterly to south-westerly winds, with cloudy weather in the afternoon on the lower lakes, and thence over Ohio and the Middle States, generally clear mild weather and southerly wind. In New-England clear weather and south-westerly wind will prevail.

Severe Weather in Canada—Winter Commenced in Earnest.

MONTREAL, Nov. 23.—Ice is rapidly forming in the St. Lawrence River and in the canals. In the Beauharnais Canal the ice is one inch thick, causing much trouble and danger to the steamers. The royal mail steamers are still running. The steamer for Quebec left last night on her last trip for the season.

PORT COLBORN, Ottowa, Nov. 23.—It is blowing a gale here this morning from the south-west. Several vessels that sailed yesterday have put back. The schooner Mary returned with the loss of her head-sails and reports that other vessels made Long Point. The weather is cold, but there is no ice in the canal.

SOUTH BAY, Ont., Nov. 23.—Several propellers are in port wind-bound. It is snowing, and the wind is blowing heavily.

The First Snow of the Season in New-England.

BOSTON, Nov. 23.—The snow-storm last night—the first of the season—extended from very generally over Maine and New-Hampshire. From three to six inches of snow fell, but it is rapidly dissolving today.

City Meteorological Report.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A. M., 35°; 6 A. M., 36°; 9 A. M., 38°; 12 M., 42°; 3 P. M., 44°; 6 P. M., 42½°; 9 P. M., 39°; 12 P. M., 36°. Average temperature yesterday, 39°. Average temperature for the week, 36⅛°.

THE TURF.

Last Day of the Season at Natchez.

NATCHEZ, Miss., Nov. 23.—This was the last day of the races here this season.

The first race was for the Consolidation purse of $200, mile heats. The following is the summary:

Buckle	4	1	1
Gungle	1	3	2
Regulator	2	4	r. o.
Susie Linwood	3	2	r. o.
Lady Greenfield	5	dis.	
W. J. Minor	dis.		
Gold Ring	dis.		

Time—1:48¼, 1:51, 1:52.

The second race was for a purse of $400; mile heats; best three in five. The following is the summary:

Village Blacksmith	4	2	1	1	1
Evelina Mobrey	1	1	3	2	2
Peerless	2	3	2	r. o.	
Nick Baker	3	4	4	r. o.	
Temple	5	dis.			
Pelham	dis.				

Time—1:47, 1:48¼, 1:51, 1:51.

The weather was clear and the course crowded. The meeting is regarded as a success.

Tennessee Election Returns in Full.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 23.—The following is the official vote of the State: Greeley, 94,219; Grant, 85,633; Maynard, for Congress at large, has 15,247 over Cheatham, and 42,925 over Johnson.

The Atlanta Board of Underwriters Protest Against Reduction of Commissions.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 23.—At a meeting of the Atlanta Board of Underwriters, today, it was resolved that they enter their protest against the reduction of commissions, as proposed by the National Board of Underwriters. They ask the co-operation of all other local Boards in this matter.

Severe Snow-Storm Reported in Utah.

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 23.—A severe storm broke out here this afternoon, from unusual quarters, coming at once from the north-west and from the south-east. Judging from its severity it is possible that it may seriously impede travel and blockade trains.

An Execution of a Murderer Postponed.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 23.—A dispatch from La Grange, Ky., says Benjamin F. Mickey, who was to have been hanged at that place yesterday, has been granted a new trial.

Large Woolen-Mills in Oregon Burned.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 23.—The Oregon Woolen-mills, in Oregon City, have been destroyed by fire. The loss is $125,000; insurance, $60,000.

NORTH-WESTERN.

Great Excitement in the Stock Exchange Yesterday.

Sufferings of the Unfortunates who are "Short."

Jay Gould's Arrest has Failed to Relieve Them.

Uncle Daniel Come to Judgment—He Don't Seem to Like It—An Injunction to Prevent The Exchange from Dealing in the Stock.

Yesterday morning it was hoped by those who were "short" of Chicago and North-western stock that the state of the market would be more favorable than it was the previous evening. In this they were not entirely disappointed, for the price of the stock fell from 200 to 150, and enabled many "small" men to settle their contracts on a much more favorable basis than seemed likely on Friday at the close of the Exchange. Most of the small men improved the opportunity, and in some instances settlements were made on the basis of 145. The men who were heavily short of North-western, however, refused to settle, probably hoping to obtain still better terms. Daniel Drew and Henry N. Smith held out and would settle no contracts. The brokers of each, however, were busy during the day, endeavoring to borrow stock, and doing all they could to stave off the day of settlement. During the morning, and in the early part of the day, Wm. Travers covered his "shorts," paying, it is alleged, $250,000 difference. Charley Lamont stood up to the rack also, and paid his differences, amounting to nearly the same sum. These contracts were settled on the basis of 150. At 2½ Daniel Drew and Henry N. Smith had not settled, and as there were no signs of the delivery of the stock, brokers holding their contracts sent them in to be sold under the rules. Three thousand three hundred shares which Kenyon, Cox & Co. failed to deliver were sold by the Vice-President of the Exchange at 200. The firm, it is understood, agreed to deliver the stock by order of Daniel Drew. Drew is one of the partners in the concern, but could not meet the contract. Without waiting to hear from Mr. Drew, a check for the amount of the difference, $300,000, was paid over by the firm.

The scene in the Stock Exchange, while the sale proceeded, was most exciting. Brokers crowded in from every part of the street, and as the quotations for the stock continued to advance the wildest excitement prevailed. One lot after another was sold, the price continuing to advance from the opening bid at 150 until the close at 230. When 3 o'clock, the hour of closing the Exchange, arrived, only a small part of the short interest was covered, but it is expected that a settlement of some kind will be made to-morrow by all parties. The highest estimate of the amount of stock of which Daniel Drew is short is 24,000 shares, and the lowest 19,000. Should he settle in full upon the closing price of North-western, he will lose nearly $2,500,000. Common rumor said that Henry N. Smith was short 40,000 shares, which will involve him to a greater extent than Daniel Drew. The opinion was freely expressed on the Street that he would not pay his losses in full, but let his brokers stand the brunt of the contracts. This opinion received confirmation by the fact that Smith was closeted with his lawyer and several of the Erie men, who are deeply involved in the North-western corner, until an early hour yesterday morning, in a room in the Hoffman House. It is conjectured that he was engaged in devising some way to obtain a partial release from his contracts, or to procure an injunction restraining the Stock Exchange from further dealings in Chicago and North-western stock until a private settlement has been arrived at by the parties involved. Rumors were rife yesterday that an injunction was about to be served by the cornered parties, but no such proceeding was developed. The laws of the Stock Exchange provide that any member who procures the service of a legal instrument upon an officer of the Board in any way restraining him from the exercise of his duties, ceases by that act to be a member of the Exchange. This rule doubtless was more potent in the prevention of legal proceedings than any fears or scruples of the parties caught in Gould's trap.

During the day Mr. Gould remained at the office of Osborn & Chapin, in Broad-street. Very few persons were admitted to see him, as he was burdened with business, and was also suspicious of a second arrest. His brokers were momentarily passing in and out of the room, being engaged in executing his orders. Mr. Gould stated that his arrest was merely a stock-jobbing operation, and was engineered by parties who were in danger of being ruined by being caught in the North-western corner. He characterized the charges as ridiculous, and asserted his belief that they would not bear serious investigation. Mr. Gould laid the entire matter of the arrest to the Smith and Drew party. Mr. Drew was in his office at Whiteley & Neilson's during the day, and did his best to retrieve his misfortunes. His efforts, however, do not seem to have been crowned with success. Early in the morning a settlement was proposed to him by Jay Gould, by which Mr. Drew could save himself at a loss somewhat less than that which he is now likely to suffer. The proposition was rejected, Mr. Drew evidently hoping, like Micawber, that something would "turn up," and relieve him in a considerable measure from his awkward and expensive dilemma. It is said that Mr. Drew was caught in the trap by a device of Gould's, which was ingenious in its way. Gould went to Drew a few weeks ago, and suggested the possibility of "singing" the street on Erie, in which transaction the latter was to appear as a "bull." Mr. Drew joined in with the idea, and went to work secretly to buy up large blocks of Erie, locking them up in safes as fast as they were purchased. The stock in this market was soon "gobbled up," and, as a consequence, the price of Erie began to advance. Gould also bought Erie largely at low figures on the start, but abstained from purchasing any when it began to advance. The stock rose to 56½, and Gould "unloaded" his entire interest upon Mr. Drew, thereby netting a considerable profit. Mr. Drew, ignorant of the bad faith of his ally, and wondering at the large quantities of Erie stock which continued to flow in as he kept on purchasing, "went it alone," and was making fair progress in bulling the market on his own account, when Gould turned a new card. In some way he became acquainted with the fact that Horace F. Clark, Augustus Schell, and the Vanderbilt party, generally, were endeavoring to obtain control of Chicago and North-western stock, in order to get the road in their own hands, and supply the missing link in the great railroad chain to the West. He thereupon formed a coalition with the North-western clique, and going to Drew, who still supposed he was helping him to "bull" Erie, suggested that, as a blind to their real operations, it would be a good plan to "go short" in North-western, and thereby throw the street off the scent. Mr. Drew, relying upon the judgment of his quondam associate in Erie, acquiesced in this arrangement, merely saying that he "guessed it was safe to go short of Nor'-west, and it might tickle the boys to speckilate in somethin' new." His brokers executed his orders, and the design was accomplished. The attention of Mr. Drew became absorbed in the success of the Erie bull movement, and while he was watching the rise of the stock, he paid little attention to "North-western." The first that he knew of the rise was when the price advanced from 83½ to 95 in a single hour near the closing of the Exchange for the day. Mr. Drew became alarmed, but it was too late to get out of the scrape, and not realizing the strength of the opposing combination, he concluded to hold on and await the issue. Gould found that Drew was trapped and kept away, occupying his leisure moments in engineering the rise. Friday night Mr. Drew, speaking to a TIMES reporter, and still entertaining some hopes of a decline in the stock, remarked, jocularly: "I hearn Norwest's risin." Yesterday, at the close of the Exchange, when "Norwest" reached 230, the remark was made to Mr. Drew, "North-western is rising." "Rising!" responded Mr. Drew. "Rising! Why it's riz." Mr. Drew, realizing the perfidy of Gould fully yesterday, sold out the Erie stock which he bought to "skin" the Street, and it is supposed will use the proceeds to settle up with the successful parties. He also unloaded a large amount of "Wabash" and various other stocks. It is expected that he will settle on Monday. Mr. Drew asserted that he had nothing to do with the arrest of Gould, although he knew that it would take place.

At the Fifth-avenue Hotel last night there was considerable excitement among the bankers, merchants, and brokers, caused by the various reports which were circulated relative to a second arrest of Gould, and its connection with the Chicago and North-western corner. The story, as it gained circulation, was that the Erie Company had determined to arrest Gould again, that he might be held in greater bail than $1,000,000. This was contradicted in several quarters, but there seemed to be no adequate grounds either for assertion or denial. Mr. Watson, President of the Erie Company, stated that it was his intention to have the bail made large enough to in some way guard against Mr. Gould's running away, but that was his only object, and totally disconnected with stock jobbing. Mr. Watson thought that one million of dollars was sufficient bail for the present, although he deprecated the custom of diminishing the bail as the proportions of a defalcation increase.

There is much interest manifested concerning the events of to-morrow in Wall-street, and the anxiety in regard to the course of the market is intense.

YOUNG CHRISTIANS.

The Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association—The Origin and Progress of the Work—An Institution of Great Power.

Some fifteen years ago, in Brooklyn, a few earnest, thinking men came to the conclusion, after a thoughtful consideration of the matter, that the youth of the City of Churches would be much benefited by the establishment of a Young Men's Christian Association. The idea, perhaps because of its novelty, was well received, and quite a number of young men joined enthusiastically in the movement. An organization was effected, and for some little time everything went on swimmingly. There came a day, however, not very distant from that on which the Association was called into being, when the enthusiasm began to abate, and the membership to fall off. The reason for this sudden change appeared at the time inexplicable to the managers. It was not for any lack of Christian teaching, because all the religious weeklies were procured, and no opportunity was lost to impart religious instruction. When young men called at the rooms of the Association, during the evenings, to read, they were supplied with tracts treating of great subjects and bearing striking and impressive titles, such as "Are You Ready to Die?" "Sinners, Beware," "Water from the Living Well," "Thoughts on Heaven," all of which, in the minds of the givers, were eminently calculated to arouse in youthful bosoms a proper contempt for the follies of this wicked world, and an intense longing for a purer and a better life. They failed for some reason, however, and the Association continued to diminish in numbers, and was at one time in imminent danger of dissolving altogether. The original intention of the founders was to gather into the Young Men's Christian Association the young men and women of all classes, and by the force of a superior attraction, to draw them away from those fain, frivolous amusements that so much tend to corrupt the youthful mind. The form of appeal was of an age long past. Materialism had taken too strong a hold on the generation. Anything which partook of religious terrorism fell harmless on the American youth, and, indeed, had the effect of exciting in his mind a feeling of aversion rather than reverence. In other words, the average American young man is not a creature of cant. His Christianity, if not exactly of the muscular sort, has in it a strong vein of materialism, and hence the failure to make of him a Christian young man in the sense that the then managers of the Young Men's Christian Association seemed to understand it. In this way the Association lingered on until about three years ago. Much good had been done, but nothing like what the brains and energy at its command was capable of accomplishing for the Association. At the period mentioned, a grand step forward was taken. The Trustees began to realize that a great and radical change must be made, if the Young Men's Christian Association of Brooklyn would keep pace with the times. The new movement once begun, advanced with gigantic strides, and, by a sort of magic, the organization became infused with new life. One great project was early decided upon by the Trustees. A five years' course of study was prepared, classes formed, and the services of some of the most eminent scholars in the land secured. An education equal to any that can be received by university men was placed within the reach of every young man in Brooklyn on the payment of $2 annual fees. But this was not all. The reading rooms were elegantly furnished, and supplied with all the newspapers; the best magazines and periodicals, and in fact all the good and attractive literature of the day was to be found on the well-lined shelves or lying on the handsome tables in the rooms of the Association. A more attractive place to spend an evening could scarcely be imagined. First-class concerts, and lectures by some of the most eminent men in all the walks of science and literature were given. This attracted large numbers, and by degrees the membership commenced to increase, the classes to fill up. The hall of the Association soon became too small to accommodate its members. Within the first two weeks of the present month 600 new members have registered their names, making in all a membership of over 5,000. Very recently the Association moved into its new hall, in Gallatin-place, near Fulton-street, where ample accommodations are afforded for all the classes. Without a visit to the hall of the Association it is hard to form an idea of the amount of good that is being done, and of the number of people who are partakers in the benefits afforded. To members of the Brooklyn Young Men's Association the following classes are free:

On Tuesday and Friday evenings, French class from 8½ to 10 o'clock, taught by Prof. Alfred Sardon. On Friday evening, during the same hours, German, by Prof. Alfred Oeker; on Monday and Friday evenings, Spanish, by Prof. Albert A. Fernandez; penmanship and book-keeping, Wednesday evenings, by Prof. Selwin F. Brown; arithmetic and mathematics, Wednesday evenings, by Prof. O. H. Hall; mechanical drawing and geometry on Monday evenings, by Prof. A. P. Pemberton; music, vocalization, and solfeggi on Wednesday evenings and Saturday mornings, by Prof. Abert Rowse; musical high school for young ladies on Saturday afternoons by Prof. W. L. Tomlins; free-hand drawing on Wednesday and Friday evenings, by Miss L. Edgar; calisthenics, Saturday evenings; literary and debating class on Wednesday evenings, presided over by Prof. E. P. Claggett. When it is stated that such men as Prof. Ed. S. Morse, of Bowdoin College; Prof. J. W. Dawson, of Montreal University; Prof. W. C. Richards, of Pittsfield; Prof. George E. Barker, of Yale College; Prof. Alexander, of Princeton College; Prof. Ford, of the University of Michigan; Prof. A. B. Crosby, of the New-York Medical College, and Prof. Wm. M. Taylor, of the Broadway Tabernacle, will deliver during the season a course of lectures on scientific subjects; that the circulating and reference library of the Association contains 6,000 volumes, and is being constantly augmented; that the reading-room is one of the cosiest and most inviting either in New-York or Brooklyn; that the charming parlors, class, and conversation rooms are furnished with pianos and every other modern luxury, it will be easily understood that the Young Men's Christian Association of Brooklyn is contributing in a substantial way to the cause of religion and civilization.

A Suggestion as to Safes.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Perhaps in these fire times you will use the suggestion of a plain mechanic. Merchants, who can bear the loss of stores and goods, are ruined by loss of papers. Safes, resting on wooden floors, fall, in case of fire, and are broken. Large, well-built chimneys stand the hottest fires. The useless ornamentation of splendid stores cost enough to pay the expense of brick towers, from foundation to roof, large enough to contain safes on each floor. The floors and doors of the towers made of boiler-plate, inclosing wrought-iron beams, and filled with water and provided with valves to allow the escape of vapor into the towers, in case of great heat, would render the whole safe in the most destructive fires.

CLOSING THE CANALS.

Nearly 40,000 Men Going Out of Employment—Important Canal Statistics.

The semi-official declaration of intention to close the New-York State canals at an early day has afforded occasion for very serious thought, not only to the many dealers in those articles of produce which seek the canals for transportation, but also to the more than 38,000 men, in this City and on the several lines of canals, who depend for the support of themselves and families mainly upon the management of the boats, their lading and unlading, and the land transportation of the cargoes to and from the boats. A very large proportion of the thousands who are about to be, for the season, deprived of income from their chief source of employment have now great concern for their comfort during the Winter months, the main fear among those who have heretofore found employment here, and in Brooklyn and Jersey City, being that the very large number of men who are usually employed in other departments of labor, but who are now idle, will so greatly overstock the labor market that there will be but little work for them to do.

Of the number of men and women who are engaged upon the State canals, and otherwise employed in connection with the trade carried over them, the general reader has only a faint conception. Even those who are familiar with the statistics of canal-boat building, with the number in use during the season of canal navigation, and the number of persons required for the management and care of single craft, have but incomplete information of the whole number who depend upon the commerce of the canals for support. Nor is the aggregate length of the canals known to many even among those who are employed upon single lines. In the aggregate, the canals of the State of New-York are eight hundred and thirty-four miles in length. The Erie extends from Buffalo to Albany, three hundred and fifty miles; the Chenango, from Binghamton to Utica, ninety-seven miles; the Genessee Valley, from Olean to Rochester, ninety-five miles; a branch of the same, from Conesus to Danville, twenty miles; the Black River, from Rome to Carthage, including a distance of forty-two miles by river, seventy-seven miles; the Chemung, from Elmira to Montezuma, including a distance of thirty-five miles through Seneca Lake, eighty miles; the St. Paul's, a branch of the Erie, from Montezuma to Seneca Falls, thirty miles; and the Deleware and Hudson, from Honesdale, Penn., to a point on the Hudson River opposite Rhinebeck, about eighty-five miles of which are in the State of New-York. These, in the season, are navigated by nearly 7,000 different boats, or an average of eight boats to each mile of canal. Of these boats the largest have each a carrying capacity for 225 tons of assorted cargo, or 2,000 barrels of flour, or 9,000 bushels of grain. The smaller boats have a carrying capacity of 125 tons, in proportion as indicated above. The average cost for the construction of the boats used is, for the larger, $5,000, and for the smaller, about $2,000. The average monthly cost of running, including tolls and towing, is about $800 per boat, which, it will be seen, involves a very large capital for simply the running expenses of a season. The men nearly all complain of the manner in which the canals have been managed by the State authorities, and express the hope, earnestly, that the next Legislature will inaugurate a reform. They charge the great falling off in the canal trade upon the failure to keep the canals in proper order, and the heavy tolls, by which, they declare, a vast business which now seeks railway and other conveyances, has been driven away. They are anxious that "the West" should be induced to return to the canals with all its former work, and they insist upon it that a proper system of repairs and charges would secure a return and large additional profit to the State. Soon after the opening of the Legislature attention will be called to the canal question and many reforms asked, by the adoption of which a large increase of trade will, it is supposed, be the result.

The Prussian Crisis.

According to the Prussian correspondent of the London *Times*, the Emperor William's Ministers are diligently preparing for the coming conflict with the House of Lords. "Their plan is this: The County bill will be introduced again, in the form given it by the Liberal peers when endeavoring to render it acceptable to their Conservative colleagues. To assure himself of the bill being passed by the Commons in this amended shape, Count Eulenburg, the Minister of the Interior, is going to hold a conference with the leaders of the Lower House before the opening of the session, and as the Liberal peers have but slightly altered the text of the law as passed by the other branch of the Legislature, it is expected the Chief of the Home Office will have no difficulty in arriving at an agreement with what must now be called the Ministerial Party. Accordingly, as in the former case, the bill is to be the first submitted to the Commons, who will be requested to make all haste and send it up as soon as possible to the Lords. If the latter are more favorably inclined toward the measure, well and good; if not, the House is to be packed before the debate has proceeded too far to render the appearance in it of the new batch a work of supererogation. As may be inferred from this cautious mode of proceeding, Government are in hopes of persuading a certain number of the recusants either to reconsider their vote and adopt the new bill, or at any rate to absent themselves so as to allow the Liberal minority to pass a law which they themselves are loath to indorse. Should they be mistaken on both counts, the process of packing becomes a necessity, and the backbone of the aristocratic opposition will be broken forever. As yet, no one doubts that the Government will remain firm. If anything were wanting to strengthen the determined attitude they have assumed, it would be the discovery that the Ultramontane Peers have voted on the Conservative side in the late decisive division on the County bill. Hence it is concluded, and I believe justly, that the Conservatives have promised the Ultramontanes to reciprocate their courtesy by rejecting the anti-ecclesiastical bills sure to be submitted in a few weeks. As these will be of the most momentous nature, referring to the introduction of civil marriage, the education and appointment of the Catholic clergy, and other measures meant to weaken the influence of the Pope on German soil, the Government must make sure of a majority in both House, without delay. In the war against the Pope no German Administration can afford to be caught napping. They have to deal with an enemy who does not scruple to give them daily proof of his bitter and unrelenting antagonism."

A Bigamist Arrested at Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 23.—A man named Henry Porter Tenison, of Detroit, was arrested on the Atlantic Express-train, this morning, on a charge of bigamy. On the 12th inst. he eloped with a daughter of Perry Mapes, Esq., a retired merchant of this place. The accused claims to be a lineal descendant of Dr. Thomas Tenison, Archbishop of Canterbury. His examination will probably take place on Monday.

Georgia Election Returns as Officially Reported.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 23.—The following is the official vote of Georgia: Greeley, 75,896; Grant, 62,485; O'Conor, 3,999. Two small counties are still to be heard from.

The Committee on Protests.

The Committee on Protests of the Board of County Canvassers met yesterday, and took up the case of John Gillon, who stated in his affidavit that at the late election he was a candidate for the office of Controller, and received a large number of votes for the office in the Seventeenth and other Assembly districts, but that the canvassers failed to send in their returns. Mayor Hall stated that the Committee could take no action in the matter in the absence of the returns, and that Mr. Gillon's remedy was a mandamus to compel the district inspectors to return the votes for the contestant.

The Boston Relief Fund.

The Citizens' Relief Committee of Boston report that up to Saturday morning they had received $95,795 13 for the benefit of the sufferers by the great fire. The following letter accompanied a contribution from a citizen of New-York:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1872.

Hon. William Gray, Chairman Citizens' Relief Committee, Boston:

MY DEAR SIR: With this please find bank draft on First National Bank, Boston, indorsed to you, for $500. Although now living away from Boston, twenty years of my business life have been passed there. The spirit which characterizes your community in not asking for outside help on account of the terrible fire of the 9th instant, I fully appreciate. Please not consider me as an outsider, but as one of you, and apply the within draft to your Citizens' Relief Fund, and believe me with respect,

Yours truly, JACOB WENDELL.

THE CAPITAL.

Report on the Prospects of the Cotton Crop.

Large Increase Over the Returns of Last Year

The Amount Nearly Three Million Five Hundred Thousand Bales.

Presidential Appointments Since the Adjournment of Congress.

Weekly Financial Report from the Secretary of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The November report of the Statistician of the Department of Agriculture, gives to the cotton prospects substantially the same interpretation as the October statement. The weather has been fine for picking. Frosts have been earlier than usual in the more Northern States, but an earlier maturity of the plant is indicated everywhere, and the past month has been quite favorable for the development of the maturing bolls, while the returns of the condition since August have been much below the average. They have been higher than those of the corresponding months of the previous and very unfavorable season, averaging in October 82 against 76, and in September 91 against 80. The November returns give the indicated total product in comparison with the small crop of 1871, and the average made is about sixteen per cent. increase, with an area in cultivation larger by twelve to thirteen per cent. The greatest losses from the prevalence of the army and boll worm are found in Florida and Alabama. In Louisiana, Mississippi, and Georgia local damage has also been heavy. In Arkansas a material reduction of the yield was caused by drouth in July and August. The comparison by States, with last year's crop, is as follows: North Carolina, 121; South Carolina, 124; Georgia, 119; Florida, 102; Alabama, 111; Mississippi, 112; Louisiana, 121; Texas, 126; Arkansas, 115; Tennessee, 110. Missouri, Virginia, Illinois and other States which, together, produced 55,000 bales in 1860, and in which cotton culture was stimulated in several subsequent years, now scarcely yield ten per cent. of that amount. The total production, as indicated by the returns of the first week in November, is made very nearly 3,450,000 commercial bales. At that date apparently twenty-five to thirty per cent. of the crop, or nearly 1,000,000 bales, remained to be picked, and subject to the vicissitudes of the weather, which might decrease the final aggregate by beating storms, or slightly enlarge it by a favorable season for opening and gathering the fibre of the top crop. The indicated product of fibre per acre returned from each county makes the following averages for each State, viz.: North Carolina, 173 pounds; South Carolina, 182; Georgia, 180; Florida, 125; Alabama, 170; Mississippi, 200; Louisiana, 215; Texas, 220; Arkansas, 170; Tennessee, 190. The area in cotton, as calculated from the returns of 1872, is as follows: In North Carolina, 450,629; South Carolina, 570,652; Georgia, 1,311,331; Florida, 158,099; Alabama, 1,387,972; Mississippi, 1,537,618; Louisiana, 940,218; Texas, 914,269; Arkansas, 693,512; Tennessee, 518,605. In calculating the indicated product the average bale is estimated at 465 pounds.

NAVY ORDERS.

Detached—Lieutenant Commander James P. Robertson from torpedo duty at Newport, R. I., and placed on waiting orders; Master Huntington Smith from the Richmond, and waits orders; Ensign C. H. Lyman from the Naval Academy, and ordered to the Richmond, and on falling in with the Worcester to report for duty on board that vessel.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY STATEMENT.

Amount of fractional currency received from the printing division for the week ending today	$352,400 00
Shipments	894,800 00
Shipments of legal tenders	576,000 00
The Treasurer holds in trust as security for circulating notes of national banks	385,568,400 00
And for deposits of public moneys	15,693,000 00
Internal revenue receipts today	440,651 24
Receipts for the month	6,834,079 50
And for the fiscal year to date	51,537,638 78
National bank currency outstanding at this date	341,501,896 31
Fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week	718,800 00

PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Since the adjournment of Congress the President has made 187 appointments, as follows: For the Interior Department, 58, most of them Indian agents and public land officers; for the Department of Justice, 15, United States marshals and district-attorneys; for the Navy Department, 5, boatswains, sail-makers and carpenters; postmasters, 44; for the State Department, 21, of which 11 are consuls, and most of the others centennial commissioners—the last-named appointments are not to be confirmed by the Senate; for the Treasury Department, 34, of which 10 are supervisors of internal revenue under the new law. Most of the other appointments are for the internal revenue and customs service.

TREASURY BALANCE.

The following are the balances in the Treasury of the United States at the close of business today: Currency, $6,859,094; coin, $71,939,802; including $20,536,500 in coin certificates. Special deposit of legal-tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $26,505,000.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The President, today, appointed Albert W. Swalm Pension Agent at Des Moines, Iowa, vice Stewart Goodrell, resigned. The Commissioner of Patents, today, extended the two patents of John L. Mason, of New-York, for fruit jars, with the exception of the last two claims in his patent for molds. The Post-office Department has ordered a postal service on the Dakota Southern Railroad, from Sioux City to Vermillion, Dakota, thirty-five miles, from the 1st of December, the pay to be fixed hereafter. The Superintendent of the Recruiting Service has been ordered to send 250 mounted recruits to Louisville, Ky., for assignment in the Sixth Cavalry.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Gov. Brown, of Missouri, has appointed the 28th inst. as a day of thanksgiving.

There are now in Washington fifteen Senators and twenty-five Representatives and Delegates.

W. P. Cutter, of Marietta, Ohio, largely interested in iron manufactures and railroad building, suspended on Friday.

James McElhany, convicted of the murder of his wife, in Boston, was yesterday sentenced to be hanged.

It appears from the report of the Board of Health that the number of small-pox cases, from January to November, in Washington, was 512, and the number of deaths 111.

The glycerine magazine, in Scrubgrass, Penn., owned by Mr. Roberts, exploded yesterday morning. Harry J. Wolfe, a telegrapher, and Dr. R. A. Wright, torpedo agent, were blown to atoms.

A new trial for Marra for the assault on Alderman McMullen, of Philadelphia, has been refused. The prisoner has been sentenced to six years and nine months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $1,000.

Frank B. Kimball, of Manchester, N. H., a carpenter, aged forty-five years, and a married man with a family, committed suicide by taking poison yesterday morning. He left a note indicating that disappointed love was the cause of the act.

The steamer Francis Wright has arrived in Philadelphia from Galveston, Texas, with a cargo of beef and fish. During the voyage a flue of the boiler which drives the refrigerating machinery exploded, and the heat, entering the refrigerator, completely spoiled the entire cargo.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

IN THE FALL.

O Autumn, with thy dying smell;
So faint, so sad, and yet so sweet;
Amid the strewings at my feet,
By pattering nut and broken shell,
I feel the secret of thy spell,
The flying year in full retreat—
Forever.

Reburnished by the last week's rains,
The fields recall the green of Spring;
The hills describe a sharper ring;
The dews in diamonds drench the plains;
The leaves grow thinner in the lanes;
The threads upon the hedgerows cling—
In silver.

Pale, like the fading forest hair,
The slanting sunbeams straggle through;
The sky is of a tearful blue;
A pensive essence fills the air;
And, with pathetic sweetness fair,
The wan world seems to wave adieu—
Forever.

The cattle browse along the lea;
The piping robin haunts the lanes;
The yellow-turning woodland "wanes;"
The apple tumbles from the tree;
And Autumn, ranging through, links me
To Nature.

O pensive and poetic year,
What is the secret of thy power?
Whereby my poesy would flower
Between a radiance and a tear!
And yet I find no language here
To paint what trembles to the hour—
Within me!

O Eden-world of hill and green,
And distant gleams of slumbering blue!
I find no lyric language true
To paint the shadowed and the seen;
O infinitely touching view,
In vain thy spirit peeps between!
The sublimities that lie in you
Evade me.

BROTHER AGAINST BROTHER.

BY CAPT. MAYNE REID.

Twelve months before the first gun was fired at Fort Sumter, bad blood had begun to show itself—even in good society. Not only was it causing strife between cousins and more distant kindred, but in many instances weakening the ties of affection in the family circle itself. Fathers were opposed in opinion to their sons; brothers disputed with brothers; and even sisters took opposite sides on a question among the fair sex hitherto unheard of. It was the question of Northern or Southern ascendency—with the negro for its nucleus.

A dark shadow had come over the cottage hearths of the poor, that could not be kept out of the drawing-rooms of the rich; and into many a home, erst happy and cheerful, a grim skeleton was preparing to enter.

Places of fashionable resort were not free from the infection of these antagonistic ideas; and nowhere were they more rife than at Newport, in the State of Rhode Island. This celebrated watering-place, for long years a sort of neutral ground, where the best society of North and South had been accustomed to meet in friendly intimacy, became an arena of bitterness. It was a sad change from the pleasant intercourse hitherto there prevailing. The Northern youth bore it with a certain rational calmness: while the more impulsive sons of the South too frequently exhibited a temper the very opposite.

* * * * * * *

"But you do not mean it, Mr. Devereux? I'm sure you do not!"

"If ever I meant anything, Miss Winthrop, I mean that."

"And you would absolutely fight against the old Stars and Stripes? That flag which—if it hasn't 'braved a thousand years the battle and the breeze,' *will*—ay, I'm sure it will."

"If borne much longer as it is now, I'd be among the first to drag it down."

"O mercy! Where is your patriotism? Mr. Devereux, you offend me by speaking so. Do you know, Sir, that my ancestors were among the first to raise that flag; and he can be no *friend* of mine who talks about dragging it down."

The two individuals thus differing in political opinions were a young lady of Boston, Mass., and a young gentleman of Richmond, Va.; both of the best blood in their respective sections of the country, since both were descended from "signers of the Declaration of Independence."

And it was far from being the first time that the handsome Virginian had held *tête à tête* with Miss Winthrop—one of the most beautiful maidens of Massachusetts.

It would have sorely grieved him to think it should be the last—ay, cut him to the heart of hearts: for his was in the keeping of Adeline Winthrop, as he fondly fancied hers was captive to him. In this fond fancy he was mistaken, and little dreamt at that moment how near he was to discovering his mistake.

Feeling confident of possession, the last speech of the young lady nettled him. The emphasis on the word "friend" was significant of a relationship nearer and dearer; and pointed directly to himself. So, thought he, and so thinking, his rejoinder, instead of being conciliatory, was tinged with a tone of defiance.

"Indeed!" he replied, pettishly, "I believe my ancestors had also something to do with the raising of that flag. What matters, now that it is becoming soiled by rank abolitionism, and carried by your scum of Puritans——"

"Hold, Mr. Devereux!" exclaimed the young girl, blushing red as she interrupted him. "You forget that I have myself Puritan blood in my veins? Though we may have changed far from the stern, simple standard of our forefathers, their cause, at least, was a good one. And was it not the same as that of the Huguenots, from whom you claim descent?"

"The Huguenots were gentlemen."

"You do well to use the past tense, Walter Devereux, while thus speaking of your ancestors! I shall not be so severe upon them as to say their sons have all degenerated. There are gentlemen among them still. Yonder is one."

The Virginian turned quickly on his heel, with a black look upon his brow. He beheld a young officer, wearing the shoulder-straps of a Lieutenant, and the uniform of the United States Artillery—a corps of which was at the time stationed at Newport. The officer was his own brother!

Strange to say, the shadow upon Walter Devereux's brow did not disappear; even after his brother had come up to the porch, and saluted the lady by his side. It became darker, as the conversation continued.

"I'm sure the lieutenant does not share your sentiments?" said Miss Winthrop, interrogatively.

"What sentiments?" asked the youth newly arrived.

"It's the old story between North and South. Walter says if things go much further he'd take pleasure in pulling down the 'star-spangled banner.' Nay, he'd be among the first to do it! You would be among the last. Would you not, Harry?"

"Miss Winthrop, the button upon my coat should be a sufficient answer to your interrogatory. I'll stay true to the old flag, if it should lose me every friend I've got."

"Bravo!" cried the Boston beauty, springing up from her rocking-chair, and stamping her little foot triumphantly on the planks of the piazza; "there's one you won't lose by it—that's Adeline Winthrop!"

"Since you're so well agreed," said Walter Devereux, biting his lips with chagrin, "I can't do better than leave you alone. It would spoil the sport of such a pair of negro-loving lambs were a Southern wolf to remain in their company. Good-day, Miss Winthrop! I hope you won't make my brother quite so 'black' as yourself!"

A cry of indignation came from the girl.

"For shame, Walter," interposed the Lieutenant. "If you were not my own brother——"

Walter did not wait to hear the threat. With a sombre scowl, he had hurried down the steps, and on over the lawn, in the direction of the "cliffs."

On reaching them, at the head of the sloping ravine, he did not go down; only so far as to conceal the greater part of his person. There, screened by some bushes, with an opera-glass to his eye, he remained, his gaze earnestly fixed upon the pair from whom he had parted.

Still darker grew his face—still whiter his lips—as he saw his brother take hold of Adeline Winthrop's hand, and imprint upon it a kiss!

There was no show of resistance. The soft, tapering fingers had been yielded.

With a dire thought in his heart, and a wild word upon his lips, Walter Devereux returned to his hotel.

* * * * * * *

Twelve months after the incident related, a military encampment stood upon the banks of one of Virginia's largest rivers, with the marquee of a general in its midst. Seated inside this was the Commander-in-Chief of the Federal army; while standing before him was a young officer in artillery uniform, with the double-barred straps of a Captain upon his shoulders. The latter was Harry Devereux—late Lieutenant—just promoted for a dashing feat with his battery of light guns.

He had entered the tent in obedience to a summons, and, having saluted the Commander-in-Chief, stood waiting the word. The two were alone, the orderly who ushered in the young officer having retired.

"You are Capt. Devereux?" said the General, putting aside the papers with which he had been occupied. "Capt. Harry Devereux of the —th Light Battery?"

"I am. You sent for me, General?"

"I have, Capt. Devereux. There is reason to believe that a large reconnoitering party of the enemy is halted not far off in our front, and it is necessary for me to be sure. It is of the utmost importance to ascertain its exact position, as also its strength. I want you to discover both, if you can. I've been told that you are well acquainted with the country. Is that so?"

"I was born and brought up in it, General."

"That is my reason for employing you on this duty," rejoined the General, "though some might think it a reason for not doing so," he added with a significant smile.

The young officer bowed, but without making any other answer. Had the General known the sacrifices he had already sustained by fighting on the Northern side—a complete ostracism from friends, family, and home—he would have had no scruples about reposing confidence in him.

Nor had he; for, without asking further explanation, he proceeded: "You will take twenty mounted men with you—your own artillerists will be best—and ride up the main road. Steal quietly out of camp, and feel your way with caution. Go as far as you can with safety, and have a care you don't get captured by a picket or patrolling party of the enemy."

Capt. Devereux smiled assuringly.

"There won't be much danger of that, General," he answered. "I may get killed, but not captured. In my case, death would be preferable to being made prisoner."

"I understand you, Captain. No doubt you will act with due discretion. Get as near the enemy's lines as possible; and, after you have finished your reconnoissance, lose no time in reporting to me. Good night, and God speed you!"

* * * * * * *

In twenty minutes after Capt. Devereux had parted from the Commander-in-Chief, he rode out through the lines of the Federal encampment, twenty artillerists, equipped to act as light cavalry, filing "in twos" behind him.

The sun had already sunk beyond the dark wall of forest that skirted the horizon: while the moon, in mid heaven, was mirrored on the broad bosom of the Potomac.

It was a night far from favorable for a reconnoissance, such as that Harry Devereux had been commanded to make. The clear moonlight would be to the advantage of a picket in ambush, and against a party making approach. And the moon coursing near the zenith flung her beams fair upon the road, along which the artillery officer had been directed to make the scouting excursion. It was a broad highway—one of the main routes running north and south through the State of Virginia. A little later, and the tall trees growing on each side would throw their shadows over it, making the passage more safe.

After advancing nearly three miles along it, Capt. Devereux saw the risk he was running. Should there prove to be a party of the enemy in front and at rest, they could not fail to have warning of his approach. The trampling of his horses would betray him.

Thus apprehensive, the young officer halted his little troop at a turning. He was reflecting whether he should not stay till the moon sank a little lower, when a sound, coming from the opposite side, interrupted his reflections. It was the tramp of horses' hoofs, as of a troop going at a trot; and that they were armed men, could be told by the clash of steel scabbards striking against the stirrups.

"A patrol of rebel cavalry!" whispered the Sergeant at his side.

About this there could be no doubt. The direction from which they approached made the thing not only probable, but certain.

Halted upon the higher ground, the artillery officer commanded a view of the approaching horsemen. As near as he could tell, they numbered about fifty sabres.

Though with only twenty men at his back, Harry Devereux did not think of retreating. Instead of being surprised by a picket, he was himself the party in ambush; and this advantage encouraged him to keep his ground.

The Confederates came on without fear. Knowing themselves nearly three miles from the Federal camp, they had no expectation of encountering an enemy.

They were only made aware of one when a horse neighed loudly in their front, the neigh being quickly followed by some half dozen others, and responded to by the horses they were riding. And then, before the shrill echos had died away in the woods, they were taken up by sounds more indicative of deadly strife—by a volley from each side, continued in straggling shots.

Several Confederate saddles were emptied, and the "cavaliers" in gray were inclined to turn round and retreat, when one who appeared to be their leader, and whose actions proved him to have the right, drawing his sabre, and standing up in the stirrups, cried in a loud voice:

"Cowards! Would you dare to retreat? I'll cut down the first that turns back on me. Don't you hear by their shots there's not more than a dozen of them? After me! let your cry be '*Death to Yankee Abolitionists!*'"

"The same to *traitors and rebels!*" responded Devereux, as with sabre sloped and shining in the moonlight, he spurred boldly out into the road, followed by his artillerists.

In ten seconds' time the opposing parties were face to face; and, after a rapid exchange of pistol-shots, came the clashing of sabres.

It would have been an unequal contest—twenty against more than twice the number, and the combatants on both sides equally brave. But the first volley from the artillerists, aimed with the advantage of an ambush, had thinned the ranks of the Confederates, and otherwise disconcerted them. When the strife came hand to hand, they fought feebly, and under a foreboding of defeat.

To this there was an exception—he who had pronounced the defiant speech, and led them on to the encounter. Mounted upon a powerful horse, he had shot far in front of his followers, and was looking for the leader of the opposing troop—as if the latter alone were worthy of his steel.

He had no difficulty in finding him, for Harry Devereux, as if stirred by a similar instinct, was searching for him.

Soon their horses, spurred to the charge, dashed against one another; recoiled from the shock, and then, at the second meeting, the sabres of the riders, striking together, commenced their deadly play. And while sparks flew from both blades, that mocked the pale shimmer of the moon, their followers closed alongside in strife equally earnest.

The combatants, at first grouped together, soon spread into a wider circle, extending along the road and the broad waste that bordered it. Each with his own antagonist having enough to do, the leaders were left to themselves.

Between these, it was in reality a duel; a duel with sabres, and on horseback! And with deathlike earnestness was it fought; each so striving to kill the other that not a word was spoken between them.

All at once came a pause in the combat. Capt. Devereux, hitherto fighting with his face to the moon, and under a disadvantage, had spurred past his antagonist, and wheeling suddenly round, obtained the superior position. With his sabre drawn back for a stroke, he was about bringing it down on the shoulder of the Confederate officer, when his blow was stayed, as if his arm had been suddenly stricken with palsy!

The moonlight shining full upon his adversary's face told a terrible tale. *He was fighting with his own brother!*

"My God!" he gasped, "Walter Devereux! Brother, is it you?"

"It is Walter Devereux," cried the Confederate officer, "but not your brother; nor the brother of any man who wears the Federal blue. Dismount and strip it off; or I shall hack it from you with my sword!"

"O Walter, dear Walter! do not talk thus! I cannot do as you say—I *will* not! Send your blade through my breast—I cannot kill you!"

"Cannot, cur! You could not if you tried. Walter Devereux was not born to be killed by a renegade to his country—least of all by a Yankee abolitionist!"

"*I'm that same,*" shouted a man on horseback, who had suddenly spurred out from among the trees; and simultaneously with his shout came the report of a pistol.

For a moment the combatants with their horses were shrouded in smoke. When it drifted away, the officer in gray uniform was seen lying lifeless in the road; his horse going in a scared gallop through the trees, along with a score of others that carried riders upon their backs.

The fall of their leader had completed the panic of the Confederates; and those still in the saddle, wheeling to the right about, went off in retreat. Besides a dozen or so killed, a like number remained prisoners to the reconnoitering party.

Harry Devereux looked as if he, too, had received his death shot. Dropping down from his saddle, he staggered toward the spot where his brother's body lay, and bent over it with a heart full of agony. He had no need examining it to tell him it was a corpse. A streak of moonlight, slanting through a break between the branches, fell upon glazed eyes, and teeth set in the stern expression of death!

The Union soldiers, at the command of their beloved Captain, gave the last rites of burial to the body of his brother. As they followed him back to camp, with hearts full of sympathy for his suffering, they looked more like men returning from a defeat than a victory.

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In the Summer of 1868, the fashionable watering-place of Newport, though no longer the resort of so many rich Southerners, was crowded as of yore. The war had come to an end, and the weeping caused by it could not forever endure. There was sorrow around many a desolate hearth, and in many a home for dear ones that were missing, tears still continued to flow. But the bereaved did not show themselves on the shores of Narraganset Bay, amidst the joy there abounding. There were no signs of sadness in that spot where Adeline Winthrop first appeared with Walter Devereux. In the same piazza where she had received the two brothers—one now dead—she might have been seen with the one who survived seated by her side. He was no longer a simple Lieutenant of artillery, but the commander of a division of the United States Army.

And she was no longer Adeline Winthrop, but the wife of "Gen. Devereux."

DEATH OF AN IRISH SMUGGLER.—It was a strange, wild place, close to the sea, amid rocks and bogs and utter desolation. Near it stood the wreck of a roofless church, and the yet older ruin of some Danish pirates' nest. The shadowy form of the brigantine was visible through the gray sheet of falling rain, at anchor in the harbor, and from the rocks in the entrance came the moaning of the Atlantic swell. Morty, looking for no visitors on such a night, had neglected to post sentinels. The house was surrounded, and the wolf was trapped. The dogs inside were the first to take alarm. A violent barking was heard, and then suddenly the door was thrown open. Morty appeared in his shirt, fired a blunderbuss at the men who were nearest him and retired. A volley of small arms followed from the windows and slits in the wall. One soldier was killed and three others wounded. The strictest orders had been given to take Morty if possible alive, and the fire was not at first returned. The house was evidently full of men; eighteen of them bolted, one after the other, in the hopes of drawing off the troops into pursuit. Each, however, was caught and examined, and, when found not to be the man whom the party came in search of, was let go. At last there were but five left in the house. Morty saw his time was come. He did not choose to be taken, and determined to die like a man. He sent out his wife and child, who were with him, with a request that their lives might be saved. The officer in command received them kindly, and gave them such protection as he could. Morty himself refused to surrender; it was determined to set fire to the thatch, and wild-fire was thrust under the eaves. The straw was soaked with the wet, and long refused to catch. At last it blazed up; the flames seized the dry rafters; the roof fell in, and, amid the burning ruins, Morty and his four remaining companions were seen standing at bay, blunderbuss in hand. He was evidently desperate, and to save life it was necessary to shoot him. The soldiers fired; Morty fell with a ball through his heart. Two of his comrades fell at his side; the other two were taken; the same two, it so happened, who had been Morty's companions at the murder of Puxley. One of them, Little John Sullivan he was called, was, perhaps, Morty's kinsman; the name of the other was Daniel Connell. The barony of Iveragh and Darrynane Abbey, where the Connells, or O'Connells, of later celebrity had already established themselves, was but seven miles distant across the water; and it is thus possible, and even probable, that Daniel Connell, who had assisted at Puxley's murder, and escaped the bullets at Cleinderry, was a scion of the same family which, in the next generation, produced the Liberator.

The weather making it impossible to carry off the brigantine, she was sunk, when daylight came, at her anchorage. The fire was extinguished; the ruins of the house were searched; and Morty's account-books, (he was punctual as Dirk Hatteraick himself in his money transactions,) his bills, notes, and papers were found uninjured. Among them were found letters from many persons of consequence in the country, showing that they were accomplices in the assassination of the revenue officers. Twenty ankers of brandy and some chests of tea had been destroyed by the fire.

Morty's body was carried to Cork. His head moldered upon a spike over the gate of the south jail. The rest of him was buried in the Battery. The prisoners can be traced to the jail; there is no mention that either of them were hanged, but of their further fate the records are silent.

So ended one of the last heroes of Irish imagination, on whose character the historian, who considers that he and such as he were the natural outgrowth of the legislation to which it was thought wise and just to submit his country, will not comment uncharitably. He had qualities which, had Ireland been nobly governed, might perhaps have reconciled him to its rulers, and opened for him an honorable and illustrious career. At worst he might have continued to serve with his sword a Catholic sovereign, and might have carved his way with it to rank and distinction. He was tempted home by the opportunities of anarchy and the hopes of revenge. In his own adventurous way he levied war to the last against the men and the system under which Ireland was oppressed. When he fell he fell with a courage which made his crimes forgotten, and the ghost of his name still hovers about the wild shores of the Kenmare River, of which he was so long the terror and the pride.—*James Anthony Froude.*

A RECREANT TROUBADOUR.—Albert of Sisteron, a poet of the cavalier-servente order, on his death-bed intrusted his compositions to his comrade, Peter of Valieras, directing the latter to present them in the composer's name to his lady-love, the Marchioness of Malespina. Peter proved unfaithful to the trust reposed in him, and sold the songs to a wandering minstrel, Fabro of Uzes, who sang them as his own. The deceit was soon detected; but, so long as Fabro confined his peregrinations to Lombardy and Piedmont, it remained unpunished. In Provence, however, a different fate awaited him. There the courts of love took cognizance of such offenses, and before one of these courts Fabro was speedily cited. He had no choice but to appear, for every inhabitant of the country was the unpaid but zealous servant of the tribunal, and such a thing as contempt of court was quite impossible. By some means left untold, the attendance of an important witness—Peter of Valieras—was secured at the trial. Therein Fabro was found guilty, and sentenced to be whipped—a sentence that was rigorously executed. We may remark that similar jurisdiction was exercised in Rhineland by the piper-kings of Rappolstein—potentates whose connection with the troubadours and the courts of love offers a subject for interesting discussion in the proper place.—*Cornhill.*

HOMBURG IN NOVEMBER, 1871.

According to the advertisements in foreign journals, Homburg lays claim to three special and peculiar advantages. It is the only gaming establishment in Germany that is open all the year round. It has spacious galleries, heated with warm air, for the benefit of promenaders, and roulette is played with only one zero. That last consideration is not the least important of the three, for the most elaborate and ingenious calculations for breaking the bank are again and again frustrated by the simple announcement, "Zero!" uttered in a dry staccato tone, as if by mechanism. Not that visitors in November are likely to speak slightingly of the delightful temperature of the galleries. When trees and gardens are white with hoar-frost, and every puddle in the roads is coated with ice, or when a piercing blast from the Taunus Mountains drives sleet and snow into one's eyes, and chills the genial ardor of the soul, or even when rain alone is descending in continuous streams, it needs but the turn of a door-handle to find oneself in a temperature in which the lightest paletôt is superfluous. Top-coats and wrappers are at once laid aside and safely deposited in the vestiaire, free from any positive charge, though most people give a piece of six kreutzers—two pence of our money—to the civil attendants. Civility, indeed, is one of the most distinctive characteristics of the Kurhaus. No matter how absurd your questions, or how unreasonable your wants and grievances, everybody seems anxious to afford you information and put you at your ease, however broken the language in which you strive to express yourself. This, by the way, is one of the pleasantest features of vice, as contrasted with the thorny pursuit of virtue. Everything is made smooth and agreeable, and you are never told that it is good for you to have rusty pins and needles thrust into your quick, nor are your teeth extracted least they should be perverted to the mastication of poached game. In *La Cousine Bette* this point is hit off excellently well, where Dalilah is compared with Judith, and the conclusion summed up in the philosophic reflection, "*La vertu vous coupe la tête, le vice ne vous coupe que les cheveux.*"

At this season of the year Homburg is comparatively empty, and consequently dull; at least, there is nothing to be seen or done outside the Kurhaus. The fashionables and the heavy punters are still at Wiesbaden, the Crown Prince being there. His imperial highness comes here also at times for a day or two, when he stakes his double friedrichs by the handful. According to local report, the Prince is a very fortunate player, and at the Victoria Hotel they tell you how he came in on one occasion with his pockets so full of gold that he could scarcely walk upstairs to his apartments, holding his coat-tails in his hands. It is, indeed, only the bold players who ever land a good haul of golden pieces, though of course they are liable to make heavy losses. Just now, however, it is a rare sight to see more than twenty or five-and-twenty double friedrichs staked at a time, except now and then in the evening, when a rouleau may once and again be ventured. Strictly speaking, the rouleau is not now permitted unless furnished by the bank; for a short time ago a player put down what seemed a rouleau, but which unfortunately came under the croupier's rake, and, on being opened, was found to contain nothing but sand. The scamp was caught before he could escape from the room, and came to exceeding great grief.

At roulette, single florins—*les petits*, as they are called to distinguish them from the zwey guldens—are all the go, though some few players exhibit gold after a series of abstruse calculations that usually result in a fine illustration of molecular attraction, the stake going off to swell the bank. The worst of roulette is that so much time is wasted on incidental details that a man's ruin is indefinitely postponed, and his state of suspense unnecessarily prolonged. Still, it is quite possible, even with *les petits*, to lose a couple of hundred pounds in the course of a sitting, but hard work to win a quarter of that sum. On some few evenings the roulette-table in the Salon Doré has also been fairly attended; but there never has been any crowding or inconvenient pressure, even with only one table in use. The greatest number of punters is naturally to be seen round the rouge-et-noir table, where the happy dispatch is more rapidly executed, the smallest stake accepted being five francs, here usually represented by two zwey-gulden pieces. For systematic, as well as for timid and inexperienced players, the dull season is the most favorable, as there is then nothing to distract the attention, nor is any personal discomfort experienced beyond the oppressive heat at night when all the gaseliers are lighted. There is, indeed, seldom any difficulty in obtaining a seat at the table up to one o'clock, and two hours are ample time to break down the majority of "systems" and falsify the most marvelous combinations. And yet, while so few players are successful, the establishment has this year done little more than cover its expenses, which are enormous, and it is currently stated that no dividend will be declared. To this circumstance is probably due the absurdly small sum contributed to the Chicago Fund—100 thalers, or about £15 sterling; a donation that has elicited a good many sarcastic remarks from the American visitors, who are among the best supporters of the concern.

The luckiest players, as already intimated, are usually those who play at random, without caring much whether they win or lose. Thus, an Englishman having staked a small sum at the rouge-et-noir table, lounged off to the roulette table, under the impression that the wrong color had turned up. After a while, he returned to his former place, when the croupier handed him the acceptable sum of 200 friedrichs that had accumulated in his absence.

I was told of an Englishman who came to Homburg in the Summer season with £300, and a grand scheme for becoming a millionaire. He began, however, with single florins, and played with the utmost caution and deliberation through the live-long day. He took his seat when the game opened at eleven A. M., and he sat there till five, when he snatched a hasty meal and returned to his place, which had been reserved for him. After that, he played on without intermission until eleven at night, the hour for closing, when he rose from the table minus £240, and thoroughly disenchanted with his project. For all that, on the following morning he returned to the scene of his discomfiture, and for half an hour or so hovered round the tables, uncertain at which shrine to immolate himself entirely. At last, taking counsel from despair, he staked his remaining seventy-five Napoleons on one of the two colors—it little matters which—and consigning his little treasure to Fortune or Providence, wandered into the reading-room, and fancied himself looking at the engravings in the last number of *Punch*. Presently returning to his venture, he found, with tremulous delight, that a pile of 600 napoleons awaited him. His unexpected good fortune, however, made him so nervous that he was unable to gather up his spoils, and the gold pieces were running about all over the table, until a good-natured punter collected them for him, and thrust them into his pockets. After this he played regularly for a fortnight, staking each time a good round sum, and then departed in peace with £3,000 to his credit. His wonderful plan, however, had been simplified into withdrawing his original stake whenever he had the opportunity, and then taking his chance with the bank's money for three deals. If luck appeared to be against him, he would stop for an hour or two, and amuse himself by reading the papers in the Salon de Lecture, or by taking a saunter through the little town and counting the dogs he saw loose or in harness. But whenever fortune seemed disposed to be propitious, he would stake very heavy sums, the only difficulty being to know when to leave off, for there is nothing so uncertain as a run of luck. The transition is almost instantaneous. The change of a *tailleur* will often bring about a complete revolution, especially at roulette, where everything depends upon the turn of the *moulinet*. With A "at the wheel," the run may be upon the middle numbers; with B, the last twelve have almost their own way; while with C, the ball tries every number impartially, and baffles the most experienced calculators.

Another Englishman, who also began with *les petits*, cleared £1,000 in less than a fortnight at roulette, chiefly by backing the dozens. This play, however, requires incessant attention, and is not ventured upon by any but the most calm-minded and vigilant of mortals. This same player finished badly. His success turned his head, and he took to staking gold, and covering the board with friedrichs. Going to work rashly, and under the idea that his luck would see him through every difficulty, he very soon contrived to lose his last florin, and had to borrow money from the landlord of his hotel to pay his homeward *viaticum*.

Some players have a knack of being always wrong, very often through delaying too long to make up their mind. They will wait till a color has turned up two or three times before they will back it, when they rush at it as if certain that a "series" has commenced, instead of which the adverse color is proclaimed that very turn or deal. Even a series is unlucky to the unlucky, for at the very moment when a large accumulation seems about to reward their pluck, that abominable zero sweeps off the pile, and hurls their expectations into limbo. A novice had taken it into his head that by always doubling he would at least get back his original stake, as no doubt he would have done, but for one or two disturbing elements which he omitted to take into account. In the first place, the highest stake permitted is 12,000 francs, which is quickly attained by the process of doubling, where the original stake is more than child's play. With even a single napoleon, after the ninth turn of the copper *moulinet*, the doubler is brought up, as it were, all standing, and finds that he can carry his system no further. This system has, besides, the disadvantage of requiring a large capital and large risks to produce small results. For instance, beginning with a single napoleon, you will have lost 127 before the eighth turn comes round, when you will have to stake 254 before you can possibly recover your first one. It is true that a change of color may generally be expected after the third or fourth turn; but even so, the risk is disproportioned to the utmost profit you can look for, which can never exceed your original stake; and, moreover, at odd times zero puts in its hateful appearance, and makes a clean sweep of the table. Nothing, in short, can be more surely disastrous than to bet against the table. Unless you are content to follow the luck of the hour, you had better keep aloof altogether—which, indeed, is the best course to pursue under any circumstances.

An English lady one day, tired of contesting the day with zero, came to the resolution of backing her enemy. She had an idea—she called it an "inspiration"—that after an interval of thirty revolutions it would always be safe to put her money upon the O. Accordingly, at the thirty-first turn of the "capstan bars," she began with a florin, increasing her stake each time by a florin, until it amounted to a double friedrich; then she paused for a few rounds, and was explaining to a friend now certain she felt of winning the next time, when lo!—"zero!" Nothing daunted, she recommenced numbering the revolutions, and again struck in at thirty-one, though in the mean time she had been thrice disconcerted by the odious cipher appearing at the seventh, the tenth, and the twenty-eighth turn. Forty times consecutively did she lay down her ever-increasing stake, when "something told her" to let the next chance go. She listened to her inward monitor, and zero took advantage of the opportunity to turn up. Her face at that moment was a study; but I left her beginning afresh upon a third score, with what success I know not.

For some time past there has been no sustained series in favor of either color. On one occasion last Summer, as I was informed, there was a series of nineteen, but no one benefited by it to any extraordinary extent, as after the seventh or eighth turn players usually become cautious, and are rather disposed to back the losing color. That it is possible to win with some degree of steadiness is proved by the fact that several persons at Frankfort maintain their families in comfort by their gains at Homburg, coming over to the Kurhaus regularly every morning, just as other people go to their office. These individuals chiefly stake thalers, and do their best to convert a game of chance into one of skill. On Saturdays the Frankfort citizens appear in great force at the table, and may be distinguished from regular players by their demonstrative eagerness. They play not so much for the sake of excitement as for the sake of lucre, and lay themselves out to win without any disguise about their sentiments. No resident of Homburg is permitted to play, under penalty of fine and imprisonment.

To a mere looker-on, there is something very soporific in both rouge-et-noir and roulette. The close temperature, the almost noiseless footfall of those who are moving about, the absence of all apparent emotion beyond the intensity of the silence, broken only by the chinking and jingling of money, and the dry passionless voice of the *tailleur* of the moment: "*Faites votre jeu, Messieurs,*" presently followed by "*Rien ne va plus,*" and then the intimation of the winning number with, perhaps, "*Rouge, impair manque,*" or "*Noir, pair, et passe,*"—all this weighs down the eyelids with heavy slumber, and more than once I have caught myself nodding where I stood. The croupiers at the ends of the roulette-table are not exempt from this weakness, for I have repeatedly observed their eyes slowly close, and their heads give a short break-neck jerk, though they are relieved at short intervals. Once in a way the scene is enlivened by a sharp altercation between two punters, each claiming the same stake, and exchanging fierce glances and bitter words; but nothing comes of it, and in a few minutes you again hear the muezzin's call to play, "*Faites votre jeu, Messieurs.*" I hope it is not ungallant to say that the fair sex is at present somewhat dowdily represented. The demi-monde goes about in singularly quiet attire, the wearers of which could scarcely be plainer were they strictly virtuous. Many of them live *en pension* as widows, and aim at outward respectability of speech and manners. That they do not always succeed is not very surprising. For instance, an elderly gentleman had the misfortune to tread on the toes of a demure matronly-looking dame, who suddenly turned upon him with flashing eyes and the forcible adjuration, "*Que le diable t'emporte,*" adding a coarser epithet than I care to repeat. There is seldom, however, anything to shock the eye or ear of the most fastidious. The *petits soupers*, after play is over, may sometimes be more noisy and demonstrative than would suit the latitude of Mayfair; but domestic folks are supposed by that time to have slipped off to their respective hotels and apartments, and to have left the field of battle in possession of the world beyond the pale. Vice at Homburg is so consciously master of the situation that it does not need to flaunt itself or assume a defiant and aggressive attitude. Nobody expects to tumble over the code of Exeter Hall, and about the last document you are ever likely to be asked for is a copy of your marriage certificate.—*Belgravia.*

GAMBLING IN THE EAST.—In the East, gambling is a universal practice. All classes delight in it, from the king on his throne to the wretched beggar that prowls about the gates of the noble to find a scanty support, not in "the crumbs that fall from the rich man's table," but in the very garbage that is cast from his gate. So passionately devoted to this despicable vice are many Orientals that when they have bartered off everything else they possess, rather than desist they will sell their wives and children into slavery, and even pawn their own bodies to get money to gamble with. Licensed gaming-houses are found in all Eastern cities, and most Oriental monarchs derive large revenues from this source. Sometimes dice are used, and occasionally small cowries (shells,) but cards are most general. The common people, male and female, frequent the public saloons, which are said to be perfect dens of crime, as they are often the theatres of the most heart-sickening tragedies. The gambling of the higher classes is done in their own homes, and they never fail to invite, and even importune, their visitors to partake of the sport, while they often boast of the large sums they have lost or won among their friends. But, though husbands and fathers deem it right thus to employ their own time, their wives and daughters are strictly ordered to avoid all such immoral practices, lest the well-filled purse of *paterfamilias* should suffer detriment. During the reign of the old usurper who sat upon the throne at the time of my first visit to Siam, it was one day reported to His Majesty that some scores of his 600 wives had been indulging in the great sin of gambling. The fair culprits, being summoned to the royal presence, made full confession of their guilt, but pleaded *ennui* as excuse, and prayed His Majesty's forgiveness on the ground that they had lost only 20,000 ticals, ($12,000,) which they argued was "but as a drop in the ocean, compared with the boundless resources of His Serene, Infallible Majesty." The covetous old King, who loved money better than anything else in the world, (the fair culprits themselves not excepted,) had no sooner heard the sum of 20,000 ticals mentioned, than losing the small modicum of patience with which nature had endowed him, he summoned to his presence several high officers of the royal harem, and ordered them to inflict, in his name, "the fatherly discipline of thirty stripes on the soles of the feet of each of the offending ladies, to preserve them in future from the degrading vice of gambling."—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

TELEGRAPHING BY SOUND THROUGH WATER.—In 1828 Sturm and Colladon made a series of experiments at Lake Geneva, Switzerland, to determine the rate of transmission of sound through water. The sounds were produced by striking a bell suspended from a boat at a suitable depth in the water, while the observers were stationed in another boat at a distance and received the sonorous impressions through a long metallic tube, the lower end of which was closed by a membrane and immersed at a considerable depth in the water. In these experiments the bell weighed about 130 pounds, and the sound was heard at a distance of about 14,900 yards. During the recent siege of Paris the attempt was made to obtain telegraphic communication with the provinces by this device of transmission of sound through water, and the Minister of Public Works confided the necessary experiments to M. Lucas, who reports the following results: The experiments were conducted as in the former instance, and made in the River Seine. Two bells were employed, one of about eighty pounds and the other of seven hundred pounds weight. In the case of the first the sound was transmitted to a distance of about 1,800 yards, while in the case of the second, or larger bell, only to 1,500 yards. There was, therefore, no advantage gained by the increase in the size of the bell—in fact, there was a loss. The great diminution in the distance to which the sound was conveyed in his experiments is accredited by M. Lucas to want of depth in the waters of the Seine, as compared with those of Lake Geneva.—*Scribner's.*

CURIOUS SOURCES OF MUSICAL INSPIRATION.—From an exhaustive account of Weber in the *Ménestrelle*, by the pen of M. Barbedelle, it would seem that musical composers derive their inspiration, like poets, in a great degree from the sights and sounds of nature, its varied hues and phenomena. Weber kept melodies long floating in his brain before he threw them into form, and some incident would suddenly suggest to him a vehicle for the introduction of such matter into the machinery of an opera. Thus his "Chœur de rire" in *Der Freischütz* was suggested by a number of old women croning a litany; the idea of the "Gorge aux loups" came to him in a thick fog when crossing from Dresden to Pilnitz; and at the baths of Lincke he, strange to say, conceived the march in *Oberon* from seeing the hotel-servants on a wet day piling up the chairs and benches of the garden.—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

RICHARD CŒUR DE LION AND THE HAWK.—Falconry was a sport in which the ladies loved to share; the noble bird was decked with the greatest care, and golden bells hung to its feet. Large amounts of money were paid for a first-rate falcon, and our romantic King, Richard Cœur de Lion, had nearly forfeited the price of his life to secure one. He was on his way to the Crusade in Palestine, when, tempted by the beauties of Naples, he lingered there, and while waiting for the French fleet arriving in Sicily, took horse, accompanied by one Knight, and rode to Salerno, to see the famous cathedral built by his Norman relatives, and to learn something of the accomplishments that were taught in that city, then a centre of poetry, rhetoric, and natural philosophy. Careless of roads, he passed through Calabria, where the mountain torrents were swelled by rain, his galleys following along the shore. Here he heard that in a certain village a man had a very superior hawk, which, according to the laws of that age, none but a noble was allowed to keep. Richard, careless of consequences, went into the hut, and seized the valued possession; the defrauded peasant ran after him, demanding its restoration, but in vain; the village was roused, and the proud Calabrians attacked the King with sticks and stones. One drew his long knife, and in defending himself, the sword in Richard's hand broke, so that, spurring his horse, he was obliged to take refuge in flight, and had not a priory been near, in which he took refuge, the life of the adventurous monarch would probably have ended in that disgraceful manner.—*Chambers' Journal.*

ROYAL AND IMPERIAL JOKERS.—Jesting with Kings, particularly uninvited—why, it was as if a swimmer, however experienced, should venture within the smooth but death-bearing current of Niagara, which inevitably carries all within its power over the Falls. People have played little teasing jokes with elephants, and when the jokers have forgotten all about it the gravely-majestic beast has put his foot upon the offender, and crushed the humor out of him forever. It has been just so with malice-bearing monarchs, and with courtiers who thought they might joke with them. The incarnation of all such monarchs existed in the person of an African king named Chaka. He was given to joking at others, and woe betide them if they did not burst with ecstacy at the joke; but if a "fellow of infinite humor" happened to cap the royal joke with a better, Chaka broke into hilarity, which he ended by exclaiming, "Cut off that wretch's head; he has made me laugh." The Cæsars must have been almost as dreadfully dangerous men to joke with as Chaka. The great Julius, indeed, after he became great, had no leisure for jesting, but was the object of some popular jokes, which he took with indifference. The guests of Augustus were afraid to "crack a joke" in his presence. They would whisper one to a neighbor, and then turn pale if the Emperor invited them to "speak up." The imperial table was as grand and dull as that of the copper Augustus, Louis XIV., and the Emperor had recourse to merry-andrews, just as the Grand Monarque had to harlequins. But the harlequins of those days were gentlemen and scholars. The grim Tiberius, on the other hand, was remarkably facetious. His delight was to puzzle his learned guests with unanswerable questions, such as, "What was the name of the song the Syrens sang?" and the like. Fancy half a dozen members of the Society of Antiquaries dining with Her Majesty and being gravely asked who built the marble halls the Bohemian girl dreamt she dwelt in? or what was the Christian name of the "Minstrel Boy?" and at what period "Auld Lang Syne" had been young! Nevertheless, Tiberius was a nicer man to deal with than Caligula, all of whose jests were brutally cruel, in words, and oftener in deeds. What a serious joke was that when, having nothing on but the linen apron of a victim-slayer, he raised the mallet, and, instead of slaying the beast, knocked out the brains of the sacrificing priest! Claudius was too huge a feeder to have appetite for wit; but he would have eaten the whole beast that his predecessor should have killed. Yet Claudius, half beast himself, had a good deal of the scholar in him; as Nero had, who loved science, admired art, was mildly witty, and therewith as savage as an insane hyena. We must except the occasions of his visiting the theatre, when he sat in an upper seat, and found delight in flinging nuts down upon the bald head of the prætor below. That official was as proud of the attention as if every nut had been an especial honor. Joyless Galba had none of the Neronic fun in him. But though not mirthful himself, Galba could smile when he heard the popular slang name, in allusion to his flat nose, "Simius." His successor, Otho, was just such a wit as a man might be expected to be who washed his face in asses' milk. If witty men went away from him feeling dull and heavy, it was the result of their exchanging ideas with their imperial master. He had his wit at second hand, as Vitellius had, who got his jokes from a stage-player and charioteer. In more modern times, when Astley's was in its glory, and the clown of the ring a joker that people went to listen to, that circus clown got his jokes, not from his own brains, but from the Westminster boys. Jokes used to be made at Westminster as they now are at the Stock Exchange, where fresh batches are served each morning, like hot rolls. But to return to the Cæsars. Perhaps Vespasian was a greater joker than any of them, but his jokes were often broad and scurrilous. Titus was rather gracious than given to jesting, though he enjoyed one sorry joke, in promising to every suitor that his request should be granted. They went away radiant. "Every one," he said, "ought to depart joyfully from the presence of his Prince;" and then, "the delight of mankind" thought no more of his promise. The chief recreation of the gloomy Domitian was in playing dice; but he always won. Every antagonist knew what the joke would cost him if he beat the Emperor. Altogether, those twelve Cæsars, were men compounded of the most opposite qualities, with a small modicum of what is called wit among the whole of them. Out of all those who followed, one alone, Hadrian, made a standing and sterling joke—a joke which has descended to us and added a slang phrase to our vulgar tongue. To "scrape acquaintance" comes to us from Hadrian. He was at the public baths one day, when he saw one of his veteran soldiers scraping his body with a tile. That was such poor luxury that Hadrian ordered that his old comrade should be supplied with more suitable cleansing materials, and also with money. On a subsequent occasion, when the Emperor again went to the bath, the spectacle before him was highly amusing. A score of old soldiers who had fought under Hadrian were standing in the water, and each was currying himself with a tile and wincing at the self-inflicted rubbing. The Emperor perfectly understood what he saw and what was the purpose of the sight. "Ha! ha!" he exclaimed, "you had better scrape one another, my good fellows!" He added, "You certainly shall not scrape acquaintance with me!"—*Temple Bar.*

MACCORMAC ON THE ORIGIN OF TUBERCULAR CONSUMPTION.—In 1855 Dr. MacCormac presented a theory in regard to tubercular disease of the lungs, or consumption, in which he maintained that this disease is caused solely by breathing air which has already passed through the lungs of man or other animals, (or, otherwise, air that is deficient in oxygen,) the inhalation of air already respired being accompanied by the retention of unoxidized carbon, or the dead, poisonous carbon, within the body of the organism. This effete matter he considers to be the starting-point in the tubercle. He does not think that it forms the tubercle itself, but constitutes the poison from which tubercular disease takes its origin. His deduction from this is to the effect that the greatest care must be taken to secure an ample supply of fresh air, especially in cases where numbers of persons are obliged, by cold weather or other causes, to occupy a limited space together, and in which a proper provision for a constant supply of fresh air has not been made. He believes that the predominance of tubercular disease in northern latitudes is not due to a tendency in the climate itself to produce this condition, but to the greater liability to huddling together for purposes of warmth, although it is probable that a diseased condition or irritation of the lungs in such cases may increase the morbification of the poisonous material. Where, in consequence of the mildness of the climate, persons are induced to live a great deal out of doors, or where the houses are not closed up to such a degree as to exclude the external air or prevent its free passage, this disease becomes comparatively unknown. He, indeed, encourages open windows and draughts of air, especially at night, if the body be well covered.—*Harper's Magazine.*

OLD HATS.—So long as it will hold together, a hat, be it never so battered and shapeless, retains a certain value in the eyes of the experienced rag-picker. Those Jewish perambulating merchants, whose melancholy monotone of "Old clo'" is as familiar to the inhabitants of London as is the sight of the chiffonier's hook and bag to the denizens of Paris, will seldom refuse to invest their copper capital in hats. Those ill-treated cylinders, crushed, frayed, and dim, are carried off to be rejuvenated, in frowsy back shops, by dark-eyed Miriams and hook-nosed Josephs. It is wonderful to mark the transformation which the cunning touch of these manipulators can effect; or how their glue and brown paper, their peach-black and dyed rabbit's fur, can stiffen and smarten the mangiest old chimney-pot into the semblance of its glossy prime. An old hat refreshed at this perennial Fountain of Youth is really a very creditable work of art. No Old Master, worm-eaten and chocolate-hued, disinterred from a garret in Ghent, and furbished for sale to millionaire purchasers in England, could be touched up with lighter hand or more trembling care. There it is at last—brighter than new, sleek, trim, oily, the sprucest if not the most durable of hats. A thing of beauty it is, but not for long destined to be a joy to its sanguine purchaser. Among the things which they manage best in France are certainly old hats. French Nathan, for some mysterious reason, is deeper than his brother, Nathan of Petticoat Lane, in the secrets of the elixir which turns old clothes into new. M. Nathan is no conjurer. He never tries the proverbially difficult experiment of placing young heads on old shoulders. But how many, many times has he succeeded in putting old hats on young heads! That French Israelite is a real artist. His womankind serve him well, making it a labor of love to replace the lost nap, and handling the bare edges as gingerly as if the felt or paste-board below were nitro-glycerine ready to explode under rough usage. Nathan's refreshed hats are not dear. At the world-famous Marché du Temple, an old hat, styled, in the technical jargon of the market, a "*niolle retapée,*" was quoted, on an average, at three francs. Eight sous represents the rag-picker's charge; the rest is for labor, embellishments, and a fair profit. At half a crown, the pretty, brilliant thing—a very Faust of a hat, made beautiful by some ringleted Mephistopheles in an *entresol*—seems cheap. It bears fine weather well and may figure creditably on the Boulevards for three consecutive Sundays. But at the first downpour of rain, glue and gum and paint, silk and brown paper, resolve into their original constituents, and the whole fabric collapses like a dissolving view.—*Chambers's Journal.*

THE LIGHT OF THE EARTH.—On the 18th of June, 1857, about 10 o'clock in the evening, M. Th. Fries, the well-known Swedish botanist, while walking alone in the Botanic Garden at Upsal, remarked a group of poppies, (*papaver Orientale,*) in which three or four flowers emitted little flashes of light. Forewarned as he was by a knowledge that such things had been observed by others, he could not help believing that he was suffering from an optical illusion. However, the flashes continued showing themselves from time to time during three-quarters of an hour. M. Fries was thus forced to believe that what he saw was real. The next day, observing the same phenomenon to recur at about the same hour, he conducted to the place a person entirely ignorant that such a manifestation of light had ever been witnessed in the vegetable world; and without relating anything concerning it, he brought his companion before the group of poppies. The latter observer was soon in raptures of astonishment and admiration. Many other persons were then led to the same spot, some of whom immediately remarked that "the flowers were throwing out flames."—*Belgravia.*

A FRENCH CORRESPONDENT IN BERLIN.—The Paris *Figaro* lately sent "a special" to Berlin, and some of the comments of this gentleman—which should of course be taken *cum magno grano*—are highly entertaining, and must, we imagine, have tended as much to the amusement of the Berlinese as the comments of M. Assolant on London did to that of the English some years ago. Referring to their domestic habits, M. d'Aunay says: "The Berlinese, the greatest gluttons in the world, take some refreshment at eight and a regular breakfast at ten; at one they dine; at four they have their first supper, and between nine and ten a second. But even all this amount of eating fails to satisfy their voracity, and there have consequently been established numbers of pastry-cooks, where they satisfy their cravings between-whiles." The only institution in the Prussian capital on which this arch-critic deigns to bestow praise is the police service. This he admits is, in all its departments, admirably effective. "You can positively walk the streets in safety at all hours. And when it is remembered that the cabarets here are open all night, and that half the population gets drunk daily, this is saying a good deal." We think so, indeed, and should be very glad if we could say as much for some of our cities, where neither are the cabarets open all night, nor half the population each day far gone in their cups.—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

THE ESSENCE OF LAZINESS.—The indolent habits of the Orientals are well illustrated by the following *bon mot*, which, in the regions of the East, has assumed the character of an adage: "No man should run when he may walk, walk when he may stand, stand when he may sit, or sit when he may lie down."—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

RECOLLECTIONS OF THE PARK THEATRE.

NO. VIII.

Its Musical Favorites.

At the opening of the Park Theatre, in 1798, opera, as at present understood, was entirely unknown in our City. The nearest approach to it was found in the "Beggars' Opera," of Gay, the "Duenna," of Sheridan, and Bickerstaff's "Love in a Village," and in the farces of Dibdin, O'Keefe, and Prince Hoare, where an occasional song was introduced, or at the most, a duet.

Yet the community was always fond of music, from the days of "Adams and Liberty," "'Twas When the Seas Were Roaring," "Tally, ho!" and "Black-eyed Susan," down to those of "Yankee Chronology," "The Soldier Slumbering," "The Star-Spangled Banner," and "Blue-eyed Mary." Most of the performers sung when called on, and any who possessed reasonably fair voices, and could hold a tune to the end without much variation from its notes, were held in the most favorable esteem. The principal vocalists at the time, were Hodgkinson, Tyler, Woolls, Harwood, Jefferson, Miss Broadhurst, Mrs. Hodgkinson, Miss Arabella Brett, Mrs. Seymour, and Miss E. Westray.

Mrs. Oldmixon (the Miss George of Covent Garden, 1787,) and the elder Darley (the original *Farmer Blackberry* of the same year) were the only vocalists of established European reputation, save Mrs. Pownall-Wrighten, and Miss Broadhurst, who had visited our shores. Mrs. Oldmixon possessed a fine voice, rare cultivation, and great merit in any character of humor, and when attached to the Park in 1800 was the most accomplished musician in America, but her performances were above the appreciation of the general audience.

In 1804 Mr. John Darley (the younger) was the principal male vocalist of the Park. He was young, handsome, and manly in appearance and action, and for many years a very great favorite.

Mrs. Jones, (in 1805,) Mrs. Claude, the silver-voiced Mrs. Burke, (mother of the present favorite, Jefferson,) Miss Dellinger, Miss Leesugg, (afterward Mrs. Hackett,) Mrs. Hilson, and Mrs. Holman, (each of whom played *Ariel* with great acceptation,) Incledon, T. Phillipps, Howard, Hilson, Pritchard, Keene, Robertson, Garner, and Moreland had all enjoyed favor as vocalists at the Park Theatre previous to its first conflagration. Since then we have already alluded to Messrs. Richings, Kent, and Pearman. Miss Lydia Kelly, a showy, but rather coarse comedy actress, appeared with great success in 1824, and for awhile obtained applause as a singer in *Rosina, Rosalvida, Fioretta, Lilla, Patrick, &c.*, and especially for her rendering of the celebrated "Mermaid Song." She had been far surpassed as a vocalist, however, before she returned to Europe in 1831. Mrs. Deluce, an American lady, made her début the same year as *Lucy Bertram*, but her powers, though to a certain degree pleasing, were very feeble.

The Covent Garden version of Weber's opera "Der Freyschutz," was produced here March 2, 1825, with Mr. Clarke as *Caspar*, Mr. Keene as *Wilhelm*, Mr. Kent as *Herman*, Mr. Richings as *Hans*, Mr. Hilson as *Kulian*, Mr. Placide as *Christopher*, Miss Kelly as *Bertha*, and Mrs. Deluce as *Linda*. In London, Bennett, Pearman, Keeley, Blanchard, Miss Paton, and Miss Love were in the cast. It enjoyed great popularity in New-York.

In November, 1825, Mrs. Sharpe came out as *Lady Teazle* and *Rosina*. She was one of the best general actresses known to New-York, and in heavy tragedy became highly esteemed, as well as in numerous second parts of opera. She wrote the words of a song called "Cherry Ripe," to which Horn furnished the music, and sang it so well that it became the most popular ballad of the day, and realized for her, by its sale, a pecuniary return almost fabulous. As an operatic assistant she was invaluable. The 29th of November, 1825, witnessed the first production of a regular Italian opera, under the management of Signor Garcia—a widely-known and highly-approved European tenor, who in Rossini's "Barbiere di Seviglia" then made his début as *Conte Almaviva*, with his son as *Figaro*, Signor Rosich as *Dottore Bartolo*, Angrisani as *Basilio*, Crevelli as *Fiorello*, Signora Garcia as *Berta*, and Signorina Garcia as *Rosina*. The orchestra, beside a pianoforte, numbered 24 instruments, and included 7 first violins, 2 tenors, 2 basses, 3 violoncellos, 2 flutes, 2 clarionets, 2 horns, 2 trumpets, 1 bassoon, and 1 kettle-drum, —under the direction of the regular leader, Nathaniel Deluce. For once anticipation was more than realized, and although the whole company made a complete success, the incomparable prima donna became an object of absolute idolatry. Her youth, beauty, and grace enchanted her auditors, and her magnificent voice and brilliancy of execution so far surpassing anything before heard or suspected, at once swept away all previously-formed ideas of music, its capabilities and requirements. Mme. Barbiere made her first appearance on the 31st of December as *Arenaide* to the Signorina's *Tancredi*, and proved a valuable assistant.

During their engagement, which was for two nights a week, in addition to the operas already mentioned, they appeared in "L'Amante Astuto," "Otello," "Il Turco in Italia," "Semiramide," "Don Giovanni," and "Cenerentola," running the season into the second week of August, 1826. They also appeared for a few nights during the next season, and it has been stated that they gave, in all, seventy-nine representations, at an average receipt of $717 per night, the largest amount, $2,980, having been taken at their first performance. The rates of admission were $2 to the boxes and $1 to the pit. In Mme. de Merlin's *Life of Malibran*, she asserts that all the talent of the company was in the Garcia family, but it is certain that Mme. Barbiere was most favorably esteemed; that Angrisani (who had occupied a prominent position in the King's Theatre, London,) had a magnificent bass voice, scarcely excelled by any successor; and that the great merit of Rosich as a *buffo* afforded a standard of comparison for fresher artists long after he had left the stage. Signorina Garcia was, however, undoubtedly the main attraction of the opera, and afterward (when Mme. Malibran) caused all Europe to ring with her fame.

In February, 1826, Mrs. Hackett, who, as Miss Leesugg, had been a very favorite songstress, reappeared, after a retirement of six years, as the *Countess* in the "Devil's Bridge," followed by *Rosetta, Fioretta, Rosina* in the "Barber of Seville," *Diana* in "Lionel and Clarissa," *Isadora* in "Brother and Sister," &c. Her voice—a noble contralto—had improved during the period, and in the secondary parts she ever after retained the warmest regards of the public. In childhood, her vocal and histrionic abilities were so great that she was called the "Infant Billington and Rosetta," and portraits of her in the character of *Rolla*, published in 1805, when she was only six years old, are still extant. In New-York, she first sung the music of *Rosina*, in Bishop's arrangement of Rossini's "Barber of Seville;" she was also the original *Madge Wildfire* in the "Heart of Mid-Lothian," *Aurelio di Montalto* in "Native Land," *Edmond* in "Rokeby," and *Don Giovanni* in the burletta of "Giovanni in London," and frequently sung with applause the music of the *Serasktier*, *Patriek* in the "Poor Soldier," *Prince Alfonso* in "Masaniello," and *Frances* in "Rob Roy," and other male parts.

Messrs. Denman and Boyle, in August, 1826, made their *débuts* as *Herman* and *Wilhelm* in "Der Freyschutz," (with Mrs. Hackett as *Linda*,) but proved inadequate to the positions they aspired to fill.

Mrs. Mangeon, a sister of Mme. Feron, appeared in September, 1826, as *Fioretta*, in the "Cabinet," but though a pleasing actress and fair singer, made a very slight success.

In November, Mrs. Edward Knight, the most charming English vocalist who had yet appeared, also came out as *Fioretta*, and achieved a decided triumph. A very excellent comic actress, she was specially fitted for the heroines of almost all the musical pieces then performed on the New-York stage. Her voice was sweet, powerful, and sympathetic in quality, but her style was better adapted to ballads than Italian music. "The Bonnie Breast-knots," "I've Been Roaming," and "Savourneen Deelish," from her lips were captivating to her hearers, and her "Dashing White Sergeant" was rarely given without a triple encore. Though she outlived her voice, which ultimately became harsh, unmanageable, and intolerably disagreeable in singing, her merits as an actress secured her a position at the Park until its final conflagration in 1845. Mrs. Knights here first represented *Adine* in "Faustus," *Blondina* in "Native Land," *Julia* in the "Two Houses of Granada," *Pauline* in the "National Guard," and *Queen Lucidora* in the "Fair One with the Golden Locks." She was also an admired representative of *Cherubino, Little Pickle, Paul the Pet, Lovison*, in "Henri Quatre," and *Anatis* in Gen. Burgoyne's "Lord of the Manor." She first performed in New-York the characters of *Dot* in Dickens' "Cricket on the Hearth," and *Mrs. Toodle*, in the play generally known as "The Toodles," when Burton originally produced it at the Park, Dec. 26, 1842, under the title of "The Broken Heart, or the Farmer's Daughter."

Mr. John Povey made his début as *Hawthorn*, in "Love in a Village," in May, 1827, but with such lack of success, that he rarely afterward, as a singer, stepped out of the choral ranks, although he possessed business qualifications which kept him ever afterward attached to the establishment.

In July, 1827, a French opera troupe from New Orleans, under the direction of John Davies commenced an engagement of several weeks, opening with "La Cenerentola," thus cast:

Prince	M. Alexandre	Cenerentola.	
Baron	M. Theodore		Mme. Alexandre
Alidoro	M. Richard	Clorinda	Mme. Paradol
Dandini	M. Notaire	Tisbe	Mme. Milon

Clara Fisher came out in the Fall of 1827. In comedy she was enchanting, and for several years, in popularity surpassed all predecessors. In light opera she appeared to every advantage that a thorough knowledge of music with a limited extent of voice permitted, but her best vocal efforts were found in those ballads to which her inimitable expression gave a lasting reputation, such as "Kate Kearney," "Fall Not in Love," "Bonnets of Blue," "I Should Very Much Like to Know," "Love was Once a Little Boy," &c., &c. As *Giovanna, Cherubino, Vincent*, in "John of Paris;" the four *Mowbrays, Little Pickle, Clara, Kate O'Brien* and *Cowslip* she was immitable. Although her singing days are long over, she still as Mrs. Meader, commands the approbation of a Philadelphia audience in a line of elderly characters, for which her hearty vigor and cheerful temperament specially commend her. Other actresses are still living who appeared at an earlier date than she, but none, we presume, who are actively and ably sustaining the duties of the profession, for Mrs. Meader has been on the stage for fifty-five years, forty-five of which have been passed in America. She first appeared at Drury Lane as *Lord Flamnoss* and *Richard III.* at the age of six, in 1817.

The legendary romance of "Faustus," with the music of Bishop and Horn, was produced with gratifying success Oct. 11, 1827. Simpson personated *Faustus*; Barry, *Mephistopheles*; Howard—a very agreeable singer—*Orsino*; Hilson, *Wagner*; Mrs. Hackett, *Lucetta*; Mrs. Sharpe, *Rosolia*, and Mrs. Knight, *Adine*, in which she surpassed all her former efforts, and made a powerful impression in the aria, "Oh, Saul! Oh, King! wake from thy fearful dream." The last performance of this piece, on the 8th of the succeeding December, was long remembered for an accident that caused broken limbs to Mr. Simpson and Mrs. Barry, (who was acting as the substitute for Mrs. Sharpe,) and severe injury to Mr. Barry—the breakage of some machinery precipitating them all to the stage with great violence.

Charles E. Horn made his first appearance in America as the *Seraskier*, Oct. 17, 1827, and on the 8th of November enacted his best character —*Caspar*—in the then newly-produced Drury-lane version of "Der Freyschutz," with Miss Kelly as *Adolph*, Howard as *Baron Ottocar*, and Mrs. Knight as *Linda*. Mr. Horn was one of the best-instructed musicians of the day, and, while he retained his voice, enjoyed a large share of public favor in a rather limited range of parts, *Caspar* being nearly the only one in which he received unqualified approbation both as singer and actor. Its performance rendered him famous both in England and America, and has been characterized as faultless. He left the operatic stage about 1835, and became a very successful teacher of his art. His death occurred at Boston in 1849.

Jan. 2, 1828, witnessed the first appearance in New-York of the beautiful Mrs. Austin, as *Rosetta*, in "Love in a Village," followed by *Mary Copp, Rosina, Lucy Bertram, Clara*, in the "Duenna," &c. This brilliant songstress possessed a voice of remarkable purity and sweetness, extending to nearly three octaves, and was more highly accomplished in the Italian school of music than any vocalist who had preceded her, Malibran alone excepted. She had made her first successes on the Dublin stage, whence, in 1822, she was transferred to Drury-lane, London, and in 1827, was engaged by Wemyss for the Chestnut-street Theatre, Philadelphia. There she at once created a perfect furor; but New-York, again jealous of a success first acquired in a sister city, allowed her to fulfill several engagements before it could consent to acknowledge her as unquestionably *the* prima donna of the day. Her merits were found principally in her skillful vocalism and very lovely personal appearance, for she was little of an actress, and was deficient in the archness, expression, and feeling requisite for a successful ballad singer. She had an able business manager, and an accomplished and favorable musical critic in the person of her second husband, Mr. Henry Fitz Harding Berkeley, (a son of the Earl of Berkeley,) whose published reviews of her performances aided her in attaining a popularity superior to any English singer's ever among us, Mrs. Wood solely accepted.

Mrs. Austin was the original heroine here of "Artaxerxes," "Cinderella," "White Lady," "Magic Flute," "Fra Diavolo," "Caliph of Bagdad," "Dido," "Isidore de Merida," "Rokeby," "Oberon," and other musical pieces which owed their success principally to her exertions. Her *Apollo* in "Midas," and *Ariel* in the "Tempest," to this day remain unapproached in excellence. Ingham, the painter, exhibited a very beautiful portrait of her in the latter character, which deservedly attracted great admiration, and there is an engraving of her as *Rosetta*, which is a very pleasing likeness, besides a handsome folio lithograph, in which, however, her features appear much sharper than in her earlier days.

"Ah, such is Austin, music's favored child,
On whose first hopes Apollo fondest smiled,
While every muse and every grace combined
Their genial efforts to perfect her mind.
To deck their genius sister-latest given,
With equal charms to make their numbers even.
Nor vain their care, for though of mortal birth,
So sweet in sadness and so chaste in mirth,
So bright she moves the pass'ons' haunts among,
The queen of beauty and the soul of song,
That all who listen to her thrilling strain,
Deem that Euterpe walks the earth again.

When vocal Garcia left her stranger home,
Far o'er the deep, in other lands to roam,
How drooped our hearts, no more, alas! to hear
That loving echo of a blessed sphere!
Yet ere the sweet Italian passed forlorn,
Like a bright star before the glance of morn,
She trembling raised her syren voice once more,
And poured her farewell to the much-loved shore.
Then as her last tear, glistening, dewed the strand,
She gave the harp to Austin's sister hand!"

Although Mr. Gilfert persuaded Malibran to play her farewell engagement at the Bowery Theatre, he had in vain offered Mrs. Austin any terms she might name for her first appearance in New-York, there; yet, after she had made her adieux to the country at the Park in 1833, she was at last induced by the liberal offers of Mr. Hamblin to sing for a few nights, and at the Bowery, on the 8th of May in that year, her final appearance was made as *Diana Vernon* and *Virginia*, in the operetta of "Paul and Virginia." She immediately after returned to London, where she has since permanently resided, surviving the death of her husband which occurred in 1870.

Another Charge Against a Pension Agent.

Hans Martin, a claim agent, doing business and residing at No. 30 Varick-street, appeared before Commissioner Osborne, yesterday, to answer a complaint preferred against him by Anna Maria Waltner, of No. 120 Suffolk-street, who alleges that, over seven years ago, she put her claim for the pension and bounty of her husband, who was a soldier in the Union Army, killed in the war, into the hands of Martin for collection. Since that time she has paid him $65 50, but he has never collected the pension for her. The law limits the amount which any claim agent shall receive for collecting a pension to $25. The Commissioner has suspended proceedings against Martin for ten days, the claim agent promising to write to Washington and endeavor to get the woman's pension.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

The usual observance of Evacuation Day will take place to-morrow, and, as a special feature, the First Regiment of the Pennsylvania National Guard will visit this city. This regiment is commanded by Col. Latta, and is considered to be the leading military organization in Philadelphia, if not in the State. The Seventh Regiment, N. G., Col. E. Clark commanding, has been ordered to parade in full uniform, with overcoats, as an escort to the visiting regiment, and the two commands are to be reviewed by the Mayor, Gen. Shaler and staff, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The Philadelphia regiment is expected to arrive in the morning, and will return in the evening. A detachment of the Sixth Regiment, N. G., Col. Frank W. Sterry, has been ordered to parade in full dress, white gloves, as an escort to the Veterans of the War of 1812, and will march from the armory to Fifth-avenue, thence to Nineteenth-street, from which point they will march through Central Park to the "Old Fort," on the heights near One Hundred and Tenth-street, where certain ceremonies are to be carried out and the flag hoisted at noon. The party will then return by the same route to the armory, Forty-fifth-street and Broadway, where a collation is to be served. The Veterans will be provided with carriages along the entire route of march. The battalion will be under the command of Lieut.-Col. Wm. E. Van Wyck. Flags will also be displayed from the public buildings during the day.

The Seventh Regiment, N. G., Glee Club, concerning which mention was made in the TIMES a few weeks ago, has effected a regular form of organization, and the members are now practicing vigorously, under the direction of one of their number, a member of the Sixth Company. The Club numbers about twenty members, and if the present prospects can only be realized, an exhibition of their combined talent may be expected during the Winter. It is considered, however, desirable that the membership should be increased to at least fifty, and for this end the Club will welcome any active or veteran member who may have a love for music, combined with a good voice and ability to use it. The rehearsal nights are set down for every Wednesday at 8 o'clock, in the room of the Ninth Company, at the armory, where musical recruits will be received in a cordial manner.

In consequence of an unavoidable delay, the ceremony of the presentation of the Irish flag to the Sixty-ninth Regiment, N. G., has been postponed from Nov. 28 to late in December. The flag, which is being manufactured in Dublin, will not be completed in the time specified, has led to this postponement, as it cannot possibly arrive in New-York until the second week of next month.

The tenth annual promenade concert of the Twenty-third Regiment, N. G., of Brooklyn, has been announced to take place at the Academy of Music on the evening of Dec. 16. The exhibition tickets have been limited to 2,500, and the seats in the dress circle are to be sold at auction.

A regimental Court-martial of the Seventh Regiment, N. G., will be convened on Monday, Dec. 16, under the Presidency of Major George Moore Smith, for the trial of delinquent non-commissioned officers and privates.

The resignation of First Lieut. F. W. Houghton, of Company K, Seventh Regiment, N. G., having been accepted, Second Lieut. Joseph Lentilhon has been chosen to fill his position, and Sergt. Francis W. Bacon to be Second Lieutenant. First Lieut. Jacob Jaeger, of Company G, having also resigned, Second Lieut. Dudley S. Steele has been promoted to that rank, and Sergt. James B. Dewson to fill that vacated by Lieut. Steele.

The first annual ball of the Drum-Majors' Association of the National Guard and United States Army took place on Thursday evening last, at the Germania Assembly Rooms, at which it was fairly attended, considering that it occurred during the early part of the ball season. Among those present were several field and line officers, including Lieut.-Col. P. Kreieger and Major C. Berchert, of the Fifth Regiment, N. G., with several others, as well as a number of the staff and other regiments. Drum-Major George W. Hill and his co-workers appeared to be everywhere, and the variety of uniforms greatly enlivened the scene during the dancing.

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Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment—Business Meeting.

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OUR CITY HOSPITALS.

The Outrage on the Colored Woman Confirmed.

The Doctors Acknowledge Having Whipped Her.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction Take No Action on the Official Reports —An Evident Wish to Smother Inquiry.

The statement published in the TIMES of Friday, of the inhuman treatment of a colored girl, named Carrie Johnson, in the Reception Hospital on Ninety-ninth-street, one of the institutions under the care of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, is fully confirmed by facts which have since come to light. Yesday a TIMES reporter called at the New-York Colored Mission, No. 138 West Thirtieth-street, and from Mr. O. M. Waring, the City Missionary in charge, received the following statement:

"We have known Carrie Johnson at this mission for six months, and during that time her course of conduct has been most exemplary. She is a hard-working, inoffensive girl, of some education, and, losing her parents early in life, has had to make her own living. I think she is now employed by the janitor of this building to wash and do whatever work may be required. She is an excellent seamstress, and several times we have obtained regular employment for her, but as she is subject to fits every two or three weeks, of course she soon loses her situations. On Monday she started for Philadelphia, with a little money she had saved in her pocket, but missed the boat, and while on her way back, in a Seventh-avenue car, was seized with a fit. I understand that she missed the money when she came out of hospital. She was not in destitute circumstances, by any means, and could have had no inducement that I see to seek a temporary asylum in the Bloomingdale Reception Hospital. I have no reason to doubt her statement. She attends our night-school and the services in the Sunday-school regularly. Dr. Houghton, No. 50 West Thirty-third-street, and Dr. Martin L. Rauney, No. 319 West Twenty-ninth-street, know that she is subject to fits. The former has her now under treatment."

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction, upon reading the report of the outrage in the TIMES, ordered Dr. Hamilton to investigate the matter and report to him the result. Dr. Hamilton is the special surgeon of reception hospitals, and in transmitting his report to the Commissioners, yesterday morning, writes:

"The accompanying paper will convey to you a full account of all that transpired, attested by every person who was a witness, except the girl herself. I have no reason to doubt the accuracy of the statement made by the surgeons, nor is there anything in the treatment of the girl which was not, under the circumstances, justifiable."

The "paper" referred to is the report of Dr. M. A. Bailey, Resident Physician of the Reception Hospital, and Dr. P. M. Delgado, in which they denounce the girl as an impostor; say that her illness was feigned, and coolly accuse her of having whipped her with a cord, and pricked her with a lancet, to "rouse" her from her attack of illness. This report, after alluding to the article in the TIMES headed "Our City Hospitals," continues:

"AT A. M. of Tuesday, Nov. 19, an unknown negro woman was brought to our hospital by the ambulance from the Twenty-second Precinct Station-house, with this history, all that Ambulance Surgeon Hammond was able to obtain: Taken from a Seventh-avenue car in an insensible condition by Officer Hendricks, who carried her to the Station-house, where, she being deemed a hospital case, the ambulance was telegraphed for. When Surgeon Hammond took her from the Station-house she was still insensible, and when the ambulance reached the hospital her condition was the same. After being admitted to hospital she was examined by both Dr. Delgado and myself, (the students, named in the article,) who are both graduates of Bellevue Hospital Medical College. On examination we found her pulse, respiration, and the temperature of her body natural; her eyes also natural; no odor of liquor or drug about her breath; no contusions or injuries about her person; nothing to indicate poisoning or sickness of any kind; nothing to guide us to making any diagnosis except this and other regiments. Drum-Major George W. Hill and his co-workers appeared to be everywhere, and the variety of uniforms greatly enlivened the scene during the dancing.

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The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOV. 24, 1872.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

It will be seen, by reference to our special dispatches, that the Republicans of Louisiana have not only carried their Electoral and State tickets, but have secured a fair majority of the members in both Houses of the Legislature. This result must be a cause of congratulation to all honest men. No State has suffered more during the past year from corrupt legislative enactments than Louisiana, and her deliverance from this trouble, which we can now promise, is a bright omen for her future prosperity.

The day in Wall-street yesterday was marked by a renewal of the fight between the principal operators and the failure of several of the gamblers most deeply involved to pay their bets. It is gratifying to see that the public, outside the particular class who are fond of risking their money in the possession of the Wall-street speculators, treats the whole affair with the contempt it deserves. Even HORACE F. CLARK'S newly-evinced intimacy with GOULD occasions but slight surprise.

No recent act of Congress has been more beneficent in its intent than the new Shipping law, and no law was ever more desperately resisted by those against whom it is directed. The runners for the sailor boarding-houses have constantly endeavored to violate it, and, when arrested and convicted for success in these endeavors, have exhausted all legal devices to evade punishment. The plea has finally been set up in their behalf that the law is unconstitutional, and the question was argued yesterday, before Judge BENEDICT, in the United States Circuit Court, who has reserved his decision. The fact that the vultures who infest our harbor, to feed upon unwary sailors, are so anxious to get rid of this law is a convincing proof of its necessity, and, if it is found constitutional by Judge BENEDICT, we hope it will be vigorously enforced in the future.

Any one reading the report made by the physicians concerning the case of the colored girl at the Bloomingdale Reception Hospital, must admit that the affair demands a prompt and rigid investigation by the Charity Commissioners. The physicians admit that they pricked her with lancets and whipped her with a cord, to rouse her from a stupor which they believed to be feigned, and say that the treatment was "the same as she would receive in any hospital under the circumstances." We earnestly hope that this is not true, but if it is, the Commissioners cannot too soon devote themselves to the correction of such abuses. The use of the lancet may be necessary in some cases of this character, but public opinion is not likely to recognize the cord as an appliance for the restoration of consciousness in our hospitals.

It would be difficult to conceive of a more damning fraud in ballot counting than that which is exposed in our dispatch from New-Orleans. Tammany Democrats in their palmiest days, would have despaired of fraudulently overturning an expression of public opinion, which asserted itself by a majority of nearly thirteen thousand. But this depth of political corruption, from which a Ring politician would draw back aghast, has been thoroughly sounded by Gov. WARMOTH. So skillfully has he played his game of deceit, that even Republicans, with the exception of a few sanguine ones, were forced into the admission that Louisiana was among the lost States, and the revelation, gained as it is by official returns, is, perhaps, as startling a political surprise as can be found in American history. As to the man whose unparalleled effrontery and wickedness brought this scheme so near to an infamous success, no words of ours can add to the humiliation he must feel, in the position he now occupies before the people of his State and of the country.

The Collapse of the Coalition.

When it was asserted, during the late campaign, that the coalition in favor of Mr. GREELEY as a Presidential candidate had no better foundation than the hope of the spoils of office, we were assured in terms more emphatic than elegant that the assertion was one of the lies in which the Grantites were forced to take refuge. The Cincinnati platform was cited as a proof of the pure purposes which animated both Liberals and Democrats, and we were bidden to behold in Mr. GREELEY a candidate whose character and public record made him the embodiment of the platform. We were led to expect that, come defeat or victory, the alliance would make unceasing war upon the corruption of the Republican Party, which was fast dragging the nation to ruin. The whole tone of the coalition speakers and organs, from the beginning to the end of the contest, was to the effect that the Republican Party had outlived its purity as well as its usefulness, and the national safety demanded its overthrow.

How utterly hollow were all these claims, how totally devoid of honesty was the alliance which made such extraordinary pretensions to sanctity, is already apparent. All that was said of it by its most bitter opponents during the struggle, has already been more than justified by the confessions of those who were most prominent in its ranks. There is now hardly a pretense anywhere that the coalition still exists, and the few feeble efforts which have been made to perpetuate it, of which the only one of any note was the Columbus Conference, have met with ignominious failure. If there had been any principle in the thing, if there had been any bond of union between its discordant parts, other than the cohesive power of expected plunder, it would not have tumbled to pieces in this amazing way. The Republican Party began its national career with a defeat, not so crushing as has overtaken the coalition, yet sufficiently decisive to have resolved it into its original elements, if it had not been founded upon a grand principle and a pressing national need. The coalition, having no principles, and not being demanded by any exigencies of the country, naturally and inevitably proved all its pretensions to be false, and was utterly disintegrated the moment it met disaster.

There need be no doubt whatever that the coalition has collapsed, for the proofs of the fact lie too plainly on the surface of events to be disputed. The vote of not a single county in the Union had been fully counted before the Presidential candidate of the alliance announced his neutrality between the two great parties, and evinced an indecent anxiety to make his defeat appear even more overwhelming than it really was, with a view, no doubt, of demonstrating to his Democratic adherents how complete had been their discomfiture. He deduced conclusions from his defeat which instantly roused the animosity of his late supporters, especially in the Southern States. While he was doing these things, a conference of coalitionists met in Columbus, Ohio, to form a new party out of the wrecks of the alliance, but it instantly became apparent that, despite its sham allegiance for a few weeks to the Cincinnati platform, the Democracy was still sorely afflicted with negrophobia. The Liberals, on the other hand, found it extremely difficult to forget that they had once belonged to the party of progress, and the conference resulted in nothing. It has been followed by expressions of Democratic opinion throughout the country, which show that Mr. GREELEY was used only as a decoy to gain power, and that Democratic professions of belief in the doctrines proclaimed at Cincinnati were merely designed to deceive the people.

It is not too soon to judge what must be the political probabilities of the future. The Democratic Party has already shown that it is animated by its old spirit, and it is inevitable that it must resume its old position. It will require a large amount of effrontery for it to accomplish the feat, but Democracy has never failed in any of its purposes for lack of that quality. Even if it desired to make its late professions something more and better than false pretense, it could not. The advanced ground in American politics is occupied by the Republican Party, and it cannot be dislodged. So long as the questions resulting from the war and reconstruction remain unsettled, it is certain that the people will look to the Republican Party to preserve the rights it has conferred upon every class of citizens. And nothing is more silly than to assume that, because of the Democrats pretending to accept at Baltimore the creed of Cincinnati, these questions have been settled. Everybody knows that there is not a pronounced Democrat in the land who is not anxious for the reversal of everything done during the last ten years. Everybody knows that the Democratic Party is yet animated by the barbarous doctrines announced in February in the minority Kuklux report, by the very men who, in July, became zealots in the Cincinnati faith. Nobody believed then in the sincerity of their sudden conversion, and they have taken pains since the election to convince the most skeptical that it was not sincere.

There can, then, hardly be a doubt that party divisions in the near future are to be substantially as they were during the last decade. The issues which have lately agitated the nation yet continue of paramount importance, and all efforts to draw party lines on fiscal questions will fail, for the reason that they have no foundation as yet in vital national needs. The old spirit of slavery yet remains in the land, and it can never be expelled until all men are taught that there is no superior political class in this country. To that mission the Republican Party will be devoted in the future, as in the past; and in its efforts it will meet, as it now meets, and has always met, the determined opposition of the Democratic Party.

Steam-Cars in the Streets.

It is natural that the discomforts and annoyances to which our people are subjected from lack of the means of swift and comfortable City transit should make them eager to accept any change which has even a possible promise of improvement. It is equally natural that the street railroad companies should attempt to use the panic caused by the horse disease to seek to introduce a cheaper motive power. Because of these two facts there is hasty approval of the proposal to substitute steam for horses, and much commendation of the experiments of the Bleecker-street Company in that direction. But these experiments have as yet established nothing, except that it is possible to construct an exceedingly small and comparatively noiseless steam engine; that a car moved by steam at the same rate as by horses, stays on the track; and that there are some horses which do not frighten at the sight of cars moving through the streets without visible means of propulsion. As there has not lately been any doubt upon any of these points, we cannot see that these late experiments have added anything valuable to our store of practical knowledge.

The acquirement of the means of speedy and comfortable City transit is of too great consequence to be trifled with, and to us the proposition to use steam on our surface roads appears very much like trifling with it. Nobody, we presume, will pretend that it will be feasible to attain a rate of speed on our present tracks any higher than we now have by horses, without incurring a risk to human life in our crowded thoroughfares, which the public will not deliberately permit. The change to steam, therefore, will not save any of that waste of time in going about the City which is our principal grievance; nor will it prevent overcrowding, as it is not proposed to build larger cars, and on the principal lines it will not be possible to run them on much shorter "headway" than at present. If, then, as we think is perfectly plain, and as we are sure would in the end be found to be the fact, our citizens are not to get about any quicker or with any addition of comfort, we find it difficult to discover what advantages the public are to derive from the proposed change.

On the other hand, it is equally evident that the substitution would be of immense advantage to the railroad companies. Steam is incomparably cheaper than horses as a motive power, and there is no doubt that by its use the profits of the companies would be immensely increased. They are, therefore, naturally anxious for its introduction, and are ready to trust to luck to avoid those accidents that they must know would be inseparable from it. Public opinion at present seems to favor the innovation, but we are sure it will be decidedly adverse after due reflection. The scheme is so plainly in the interest of the companies, and so little in that of the public, that there will inevitably be a decided opposition to granting these corporations any greater monopoly in the use of the streets than they now possess.

We must have rapid transit; we must have the means of getting about the City without the physical discomforts we now endure, and we never can have either on surface roads. We are, therefore, merely postponing the acquisition of these imperative needs of the City by wasting time with such makeshifts as steam on our present tracks.

A Home for Murderers.

The recent interesting "difficulty"—it would savor of cruelty to criminals to call it a murder—in Pine-street, which led to the hasty perforation of one gentleman by the pistol-bullet of another, has called renewed attention to the pitiable plight of twenty-one oppressed persons who are confined in the Tombs on the charge of homicide. Two of these have been convicted of what the law, in the brutal language of a former era, still styles murder; two have been tried for the same eccentricity, and are still deprived of their liberty because of the disagreement of their juries, and the remaining seventeen are awaiting their turn to have their tenderest feelings lacerated by being publicly fought over by pugnacious lawyers.

Of course, not one of these persons will be hung. It is now more than eighteen months since the drunken brute, FOSTER, was found guilty of having butchered an inoffensive man who had ventured to hint that a young lady, whom the latter was escorting in a street-car, ought not to be insulted by this playful drunkard. Since FOSTER is in no possible danger of the gallows, the other occupants of "Murderers' Row" can feel perfectly sure that their individual necks will be put in no sort of jeopardy. Those who have not been tried can confidently count either upon an acquittal or a failure of the jury to agree upon a verdict, while the four who have already been tried can continue to place a fearless faith in the efficacy of writs of error and other legal devices for the safety of criminals. We do not hang murderers in this City, but merely trifle with their feelings, in order to make a lawyer's holiday. By what possible plea do we thus justify even the temporary imprisonment of these ill-treated men in so damp and undesirable a residence as the Tombs?

Let us make up our minds to treat the murderer in a way more in accordance with the spirit of the age. Public prejudice is still averse to permitting the homicide to pursue his sanguinary way without the formality of an arrest. It does not follow, however, that because we arrest him he must, therefore, be placed like a malefactor in the uncomfortable City Prison. What New-York needs for the comfort of her murderers is not a series of gloomy granite cells, which even the visits of sympathizing friends and admiring comrades cannot make cheerful and inviting, but a nice, comfortable, attractive asylum. The only penalty which we mete out to the murderer is a detention of from six to eighteen months in the Tombs, until a jury can be found who will certify to his innocence. Every humane man must admit that justice requires us to make this temporary detention as pleasant as possible. The City authorities should, therefore, secure a commodious building, situated in some pleasant locality, and dedicate it as a Home for Murderers. It should be handsomely furnished, and fitted with every convenience and every possible device for the comfort and amusement of its occupants. Those of them who are fond of fire-arms should have a shooting-gallery, where they could improve the accuracy of their aim; those who are interested in dissection should be instructed in the art by experienced surgeons, and those who delight to pursue experiments in the effect of poisons upon the human system, should be provided with facilities for the careful study of toxicology. Books, newspapers, music, and theatrical entertainments could be employed to lessen the tedium of their detention, and when the day of their absolution by intelligent juries should arrive, they could be dismissed to their former avocations feeling that they had suffered but slightly from their enforced sequestration from the world.

If there was any prospect that the old statutes which brutally prescribe an unpleasant death as the penalty for murder would ever again be enforced, the proposed Murderers' Home would, of course, be needless. As, however, it is generally conceded that no man or woman can be hung in this City for so common an indiscretion as the killing of a fellow-creature, we should frankly accept the situation. Our juries have practically declared that the murderer is an innocent, and, on the whole, a rather admirable sort of person. Let there be an end, then, of ineffectual longings for the effete gibbet, and let the murderer be made comfortable and happy while the City has the honor of entertaining him at the public expense.

The Attractions of New-York.

At this time of year there is no city in the world in which life is so enjoyable as New-York. London is wrapt in a dense fog half the time, and the weather in Paris is far from perfect. Neither of those cities can compare with our own in these attractions of the streets which are open to all classes alike. The ladies of New-York render our thoroughfares one of the gayest scenes to be found in any part of the earth. Their beauty and their taste in dress have become proverbial, and every year adds to their fame in these respects. Perhaps our young ladies are taking more care of themselves than used to be the rule a few years ago, and have learnt to eat a good dinner instead of living on cakes and candies—but certain it is that we meet with more beautifully-rounded figures and rosy cheeks now-a-days than were common formerly. Horse-riding and walking have come more into fashion, and there is no doubt that parents watch more carefully over the daily life of their children. Thus, every observer of out-of-door scenes in New-York must have noticed the increasing beauty and strength of our women. A man must be very unsusceptible to the most charming influences of nature if he does not feel enthusiastic at times concerning the loveliness of New-York girls.

The attractions of the streets are much increased by the magnificence of our stores, which are now second to none in the world. Indeed, we have many stores which are quite unequaled. In Europe, it is usual to fill establishments of this kind with one particular class of goods. Here there is often an immense variety of articles to be found under a single roof. Take, for instance, the popular house of TIFFANY & CO., in Union-square. On the three floors of that establishment are accumulated works of art, in different departments, such as it is impossible to find in any museum or gallery. It is the "South Kensington Museum" of New-York. Hours may be spent there with the greatest interest and profit; and indeed there is no public exhibition in the City which can offer attractions anything like so great or so varied. The taste of all classes is studied, and even the children are not forgotten. A show for their special benefit has just been opened, and dolls of the most ravishing kinds, with dresses of wondrous shapes and hues, are set forth to amuse the youngsters and tempt *paterfamilias*. The dolls walk, dance, speak, and do pretty nearly everything except pay for their own sumptuous wardrobes.

It is by thus striving to please all classes of the public, that our great houses are gradually surpassing all competitors. The treasures of the world are brought to our own doors, and the traveler in Europe is often obliged to admit that New-York stores are, after all, the best to be found. Where will you find a better book-store than SCRIBNERS', and so in many other departments of trade? New-York, already one of the wealthiest and most prosperous cities in the world, promises soon to take the lead in general attractions, and now that the rule of thieves has been abolished, and our resources can have fair play, we may safely predict a noble and brilliant future for our charming City.

The Robbers of the Railway.

Mr. JOHN A. COLEMAN has done a good work. More than four years ago he was made the victim of a brutal outrage by the agents of a New-England railway company. He sought redress in the Courts, and steadily and persistently fought the company until he was victorious. The story of this struggle he has lately told in the pages of a popular magazine, and in so doing has done more to arouse the public to the necessity of a thorough reform in the management of our railways than a dozen instances of robbery and violence on the part of railway officials, quietly submitted to, could have done.

When the State charters a railway company, the latter receives privileges of enormous value, upon the understanding that it is to be managed for the benefit of the public. No sooner, however, does the corporation become possessed of these privileges than it completely ignores its part of the contract, and aims solely at filling its own pockets at the least possible expense. The traveling public, in the estimation of railway directors, exists only to be preyed upon, and has no possible rights which the corporation is bound to respect. The railway company accordingly transacts its business without the slightest reference to the wishes or convenience of the public. It fixes the highest rate of fare which people can be induced to pay; it furnishes the barest and cheapest accommodations at railway-stations; it stocks its road with the cheapest cars that people can be induced to enter; and when it places the so-called palace-cars upon its road, it systematically renders its ordinary cars as intolerable as possible, in order to compel travelers to pay the extra fare which entitles them to enter the more comfortable carriages. It undertakes to dictate to the passenger upon what day he must use the ticket which he has bought, under pain of its repudiation; it informs him how much baggage he will graciously be permitted to carry, and precisely the extent to which it will be responsible if his baggage is lost or injured through the company's fault. It takes no pains to give him information which is necessary to him, frequently leaving him—as in the railway depot at Springfield, Mass.—to find out, if he can, which train of the many standing in the station, is the one which he desires to take. As a rule, its officials are surly and impudent, and treat the passenger who asks a question as though he were guilty of an unwarrantable liberty. It arrogantly assumes the right to enforce the arbitrary rules which it makes, and its servants are directed or allowed to assault passengers who may decline to comply with some rule which practically robs them of their money, and to maltreat them in a way that no policeman would venture upon in arresting a brawling drunkard. And when an intrepid passenger attempts to enforce his rights or obtain redress by an appeal to law, the company uses its vast moneyed power and political influence to exhaust his purse and patience, and defeat him whether he is right or wrong. The whole attitude of a corporation, chartered in order that it should serve the public, is that of hostility to those whose servant it should be. The railway official who said to Mr. COLEMAN: "The road has no personal animosity against you, Mr. COLEMAN, but you represent the public, and the road is determined to make it so terrible for the public to fight it, right or wrong, that they will stop it"—set forth accurately the manner in which a railway corporation regards the public. The latter is to be fleeced at the pleasure of the company, and bullied, in silent endurance of whatever insult and outrage may be put upon it.

It is not creditable to the courage of the American public that we have so long borne with the illegal and monstrous oppression of the railways. If we have any intention of compelling these insolent corporations to fulfill their contract with us, we should take action at once, for the companies are growing richer and more powerful day by day. They should be compelled to fix their fares at a reasonable rate. Comfortable carriages, fitted with every appliance for insuring safety, should be provided, and when a first-class ticket is purchased, it should entitle the holder to a seat in the best carriage on the train. The right of the passenger to receive the equivalent of the money which he has paid to the company must be recognized, so that the man who has paid to be carried from New-York to Albany shall not have the contract repudiated and his money confiscated because he chooses to stop an hour at Poughkeepsie. The arrogant assumption that a railway conductor can assault any passenger whom he conceives to be violating a rule of the company must be abandoned, and the conductor taught that he is not a policeman and a magistrate with unlimited powers. The obligation of the company to deliver every passenger and every package taken in charge by its officials safely at their points of destination, under penalty of equitable damages, must be enforced. In a word, the fact that a railway receives its charter on condition of serving the public, and that its vast privileges are not given to it in order that it should oppress and outrage the givers, must be recognized by law, and the company sternly held to the fulfillment of its duties.

There is not a railway in the country that is not exercising powers to which it has no right, and extorting from the public concessions which it cannot lawfully claim. Shall we submit to this oppression any longer? We, in this City, have overthrown the tyranny of the "Ring." Will the people of the whole country join to break the tyrannical power of the railway corporations, and to compel these robbers of the road to treat them with honesty and decency?

The Liberality of Physicians.

As the time of year is not far off when the expenses of the poor are greatest, and their means of meeting them often materially diminished, we beg leave to call the attention of those who are able to assist in relieving the destitute, to the noble example set, in this respect, by a class of men of whom comparatively few are wealthy, and the great majority are able, by strict attention to their professional duties, to gain little more than a fair competence for themselves and their families. We allude to practicing physicians.

A man who regularly gives away in money to charitable purposes a quarter or a third of his income, would be anywhere considered an unusually liberal man. There are some persons who do much more than this, and the number is, perhaps, greater than a superficial glance at society would lead us to suppose, for true liberality is apt to be modest and unostentatious; but the proportion of such individuals is certainly nowhere a large one. But one-quarter or one-third of their income would be a low estimate to place upon what most physicians give away. It is true, this is not all, nor generally the principal part of it, given in money—though we may observe that the profession, as a class, are by no means behind the rest of the community in their willingness to give money. But to bestow the time and skill and labor by which a man might add to his income, is practically parting with a portion of his income, and the extent to which many physicians do this would be amazing to any one who had never considered the subject.

We wish to be distinctly understood here as not including, under the head of charity, any gratuitous labor which is performed for the purpose of practical experience or scientific observation. The knowledge which a young doctor acquires in attending a poor family, or the information which a surgeon obtains from an opportunity of seeing a case presenting unusual symptoms, may be—and is often felt by the professional man himself to be—an ample compensation for his services. But a very large part of the gratuitous practice of physicians does not come under any such heads as these. In multitudes of cases, it is simply the gift, from benevolent motives alone, of time and strength and the results of study and experience.

There is no more reason why a physician should give away the professional labor by which he might be earning money than there is why other men should give away money they have already earned. And yet a doctor who was as unwilling to relieve the sufferings of the sick and destitute by his advice, as a great many people who have abundant means are to afford them pecuniary relief, would be considered, at best, a very strange individual. We expect, as a matter of course, that a physician will give largely of his services to the poor. But the wants of the poor have no less claim upon men in other employments than they have upon the medical profession. And as for the difference between giving away a man's time and parting with his money, it is very often much easier to do the latter. There is certainly many a merchant and lawyer and broker and manufacturer who could better afford to give a very large sum annually than to devote daily, on an average, to charitable purposes, two or three hours, or, perhaps, a good deal more, out of the business part of the day.

But we speak of the liberality of physicians, not so much for the sake of bringing forward their example, as of doing simple justice to a class of men who exhibit everywhere such noble instances of kindness and generosity. We have known many cases where a physician has absolutely refused any compensation whatever from a family in straitened circumstances, when the aggregate pecuniary value of his attendance upon that family could not, at a very low estimate, be placed at less than some hundreds of dollars. And we doubt not that many of our readers have themselves seen enough instances of the same kind to convince them that such cases are by no means rare. And this is not all. The lives of many physicians, especially in the rural districts, are shortened by exposure and fatigue, no inconsiderable part of which is incurred in gratuitous, or almost gratuitous attendance upon the poor. The charity bestowed by a physician is of a kind which not only often draws heavily upon his means of support, but which not unfrequently involves the sacrifice of his health, and even, it may be, the premature termination of his life.

SUMMARY OF AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

NOTES AND ANNOUNCEMENTS.

It is not often that such worthy treatment of Shakespeare is to be recorded as that seen in New-York during the past week. Each of the several performances has already been noticed at length in our columns, but we may judiciously add a few remarks on points that, at first writing, were passed over. The flattering success of Miss Neilson in *Juliet* has been confirmed since Monday by full and gratified houses. It is justice to the lady to say that her impersonation has quite eclipsed any known here for some years. We echo the hope generally expressed that Miss Neilson may find it worth while, after her projected tour in the provinces, to remain permanently in New-York. She is surely much needed here. Her "Balcony Scene" we find, on the whole, the best in her performance of *Juliet*. That scene will become famous no doubt beyond all others in a characterization admirably fresh and girlish, full of passion and yet abundantly intellectual. The "sets" of the tragedy at Booth's are to be highly commended; and the stage management in most respects is excellent. All of the scenes of bustle, especially the fights of the rival factions, are capitally done. Such life-like work is rarely seen on the stage. One accidental omission in a previous notice was that of acknowledging the strangely quaint and impressive performance of the *Apothecary* by Mr. Sol. Smith. This is decidedly among the ablest bits of acting in the tragedy and deserves warm praise. "Romeo and Juliet" will remain on the bills, we take it for granted, during some time to come. Miss Neilson was to have played *Rosalind* yesterday in "As You Like It," by way of matinée. It was not found practicable, however, to do justice to that exquisite comedy in season, and so the "Stranger" was substituted, wherein Mr. J. W. Wallack and Miss Eliza Newton personated the hero and heroine with popular acceptance and surpassing gloom... On Tuesday the "Merry Wives of Windsor" afforded the lovers of the great dramatist chance to vary his perhaps most sombre tragedy with one of his broadest and gayest comedies. Mr. Fisher's *Falstaff*, the most conspicuous figure in the Fifth-avenue revival, has been much relished. To our mind it lacked effervescence at first, fell short in that bubbling exuberance of animal spirits we look for in the part; yet it had such distinctive and substantial merits as to outweigh less palpable defects; while the latter were mainly such as are to be imputed to the nervousness incident to a first handling of a character probably the easiest to fail in within the whole range of the drama. Since the first night Mr. Fisher has improved in ease, in jollity, and in general command of the situation, and his *Falstaff* is now exceedingly enjoyable. It is, of course, the more so by reason of the finish and neatness of its surroundings. All the parts are acted neatly and some of them finely. The comedy, as every one knows, is excessively difficult. The people are all "characters," in the close technical sense of the stage. It does not do to slur *Bardolph*, or "Ancient" *Pistol*, or even *Nym*. *Mine Host of the Garter* is a great man in himself. Both the *Welsh Parson* and the *French Doctor* are creations of delicate and exacting humor. The fine varieties of idiocy in *Shallow* and *Slender* must be adroitly marked and contrasted. The "Merry Wives" themselves, with their diverse-tempered husbands, likewise have their peculiar and subtle differences. *Mistress Quickly* and "Sweet" *Anne Page* are, at least, not merely conventional. All these, and other things, suggest plentiful difficulties. The Fifth-avenue Company have coped with them courageously and creditably; and, unlike their attempts on some of the comic works of a later period, they, at least, present in the "Merry Wives" no conspicuous or disastrous instances of failure.... Mr. Edwin Forrest has read "Hamlet" and "Othello" in New-York, this week, on Tuesday and Friday nights respectively. Both readings have attracted a becoming share of attention. Mr. Forrest's remarkable and, indeed, unique vocal powers, appear to be practically unimpaired, and this fact, of course, has counted for much in assuring his success in a, to him, new field. The reading of "Othello" proved most satisfactory to the greater number of persons; a result partly due to well-known idiosyncrasies of the reader, and in some measure, perhaps, to the prejudices of his hearers. We believe, however, that the development of certain forms of comic appreciation, as illustrated by Mr. Forrest's treatment of *Roderigo* and *Cassio*, had also a share in determining the preference; the usual range of the tragedian's characters on the stage—with which, of course, the public are most familiar—not affording scope for such displays as, in the noted parts, the artist has now afforded. Mr. Forrest proceeds to Boston, we are told, and will read in that city during December.... The opening performance at new Niblo's has been deferred until Wednesday evening. The representation of "Leo and Lotos" will undoubtedly profit by the increased time allowed for rehearsals.... To-morrow Mr. Daly's new play, founded, of course, on a French piece—will be brought out at the Grand Opera House. It is called "Around the Clock," the title being a literal translation of the original caption of the work, which is named "Le Tour du Cadran."..... At Wallack's, Mr. Sothern continues to appear in "Our American Cousin."..... "Agnes" is the steady attraction at the Union-square Theatre..... The audiences at the Olympic are as large as ever; but the pieces acted throughout last week will, otherwise than as to the specialty of the ballet-dancing after Thursday next, Friday, and on matinée evenings, "Kenilworth" is to be given, instead of "Aladdin."..... At Wood's, Mr. Johnny Thompson will to-morrow act in "The Wandering Dutchman."..... Mr. W. J. Florence will play in "Eileen Oge" at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on the afternoon and evening of Thursday next.

Musical.

It is not necessary, after the detailed notices of the several representations of Italian opera which have occurred at the Academy of Music during the week just ended, to refer either to the rehearsal of "Le Nozze," or to the two recitals of "Gli Ugonotti." Yesterday, at the matinée, Miss Kellogg sang in "Crispino e la Comare," an opera the interpretation of which by the same artists has already been alluded to in this place. To-morrow, Miss Kellogg will be heard for the first time this season in "Linda di Chamounix." Tuesday Mme. Lucca will be applauded, in Brooklyn, as *Mozart's Zerlina*, and Wednesday the gifted prima donna is to repeat, in this City, and for the last time, her admirable personation of *Leonora*, in "La Favorita." A concert and operatic performance, at popular prices, is announced at the Academy for the evening of Thursday.... Halévy's "Jewess" was sung at the Terrace Garden Theatre on Friday evening. To-night a popular Sunday concert, in which Mr. Koch's artists are all to be concerned, may be attended.

Home Notes.

Mr. Collins was last week at the Holiday-street Theatre, in Baltimore, and will be followed this week by Mr. Dominick Murray.... Mr. Lester Wallack acts this week at Ford's Grand Opera-house, in Baltimore.... Mlle. Aimée and her troupe sang in Baltimore last week.... Mr. John E. Owens acted last week in Detroit.... Edwin Adams appeared once in Waterbury last week.... Mr. Ben de Bar was at the St. Charles Theatre, in New-Orleans.... Mr. Frederic Robinson, Miss Clara Morris, and Miss Ione Burke are playing at the New-Orleans Varieties.... Camilla Urso's first concert in New-Orleans is advertised in the latest papers .... Mr. Booth acted in Newport and in Providence last week.... The Providence *Herald's* critique on a late performance runs thus: "The popular drama of the day entitled 'Bertha, the Sewing-machine Girl,' was performed at Harrington's Opera-house last evening, with Miss Ada Harland in the title rôle. The play is a stupendous monument of human genius, and the actors struggled with it as successfully as mere mortals could. The sewing-machines introduced performed their parts with a correctness and fidelity to nature rarely surpassed, and the curtain went down amidst the applause of the audience".... Patti-Mario concerts occurred in Cincinnati last week.... Mrs. Bowers was last week in Nashville.... Miss Maggie Mitchell was at McVicker's Theatre in Chicago, and Miss Charlotte Thompson was at the Academy of Music.... Wednesday and Thursday Rubinstein concerts are to occur in Cleveland.... Mr. and Mrs. Boucicault were at the Globe Theatre in Boston .... Miss Cushman was at the Boston Theatre last week.... Mr. Lawrence Barrett was at Wood's Theatre, in Cincinnati.... Tuesday and Wednesday Ole Bull was in Richmond.

Foreign Gossip.

Mme. Sigismund Thalberg has, through the medium of M. Bovy-Lysberg, a citizen of Geneva, presented the Municipal Council of that city with a marble bust of her late husband, the celebrated pianist, in remembrance of his birth, which took place in Geneva in 1811. It is intended to place the said bust on a pedestal in front of the Conservatoire de Musique.... The "Ombre" has been very successfully revived at the Paris Opéra Comique.... M. Gounod has conducted the first rehearsal of his private choir, which is to officiate at his forthcoming concerts, to commence soon after Christmas, at St. James' Hall. On this occasion was rehearsed a new series of original part songs by M. Gounod.... Verdi has arrived at Naples, to stay some months. Fraschini, and the impresario Musella, were at the railway station to meet him.... Cherubini's "Medea" will very shortly be produced at the Berlin Opera.... It is stated, says the *Musical Standard*, that Wagner intends to bring actions against several German newspapers for libels.... Carl Wilhelm, the composer of the "Wacht am Rhein," has received the Order of the Crown of Prussia, third class.... Michelis, an Italian composer, has written an opera bouffe, in which all the parts are to be played by the fair sex. The title of this queer work is "L'Homme."..... Mr. W. S. Gilbert is at present occupied with a new comedy for Mrs. John Wood, and an opera-bouffe, in which Mr. J. L. Toole will appear at the Gaiety next Easter.... The St. James' Theatre, in London, will shortly open under the management of Mr. Richard Mansell, with an adaptation of "Le Pont des Soupirs," one of the earlier of Offenbach's works. Miss Augusta Thomson will assume the principal soprano part.... M. Robert Halt, author of the famous "Madame Freinez," which was interdicted in Paris, is not discouraged, as he appeals to Italy. His piece is about to be representated at Milan and Turin...." I Due Forzati," (the Two Galley-Slaves,) a new opera by Mario Aspa, has been but badly received at the Goldoni Theatre of Naples...." I Conti Senza l'Oste," (to reckon without one's host,) a new opera of Tschunardi, had been given at the Teatro Nuovo, of Florence, with considerable success.... M. Larochelle has just ceded the Cluny Theatre, in Paris, to M. Roger, ex-artist of the Odéon, and will bid farewell to the public of the left bank in the part of *Count Paul*, which he had created in the "Les Inutiles."..... The archives of the Mozarteum at Salzburg have been enriched by another relic—the bill of the first performance in Vienna of "Die Zauberflöte." An admirable photo-lithograph has been published by Herr Aibert in Munich, and will most probably soon find its way to other European capitals. The bill runs thus: "To-day, (Friday,) the 30th of September, 1791: the actors in the privileged Imperial and Royal Theatre on the Wieden will have the honor of performing, for the first time, 'Die Zauberflöte—a grand Opera in two acts, by Emanuel Schikaneder." Then comes a dash, after which the bill goes on thus: "The music is by Herr Wolfgang Amade Mozart, Capellmeister and actual Imperio-Royal Chamber Composer. Herr Mozart, out of respect for a gracious and deeply respected public, and friendship for the author of the piece, will himself conduct the orchestra." There is then another dash, and underneath we read: "The book of the opera, embellished with two engravings on copper, representing Herr Shikaneder in the character of *Papageno*, and executed from the true costume, may be purchased at the Treasury of the theatre, for thirty kreutzers." Then comes again another dash, followed by: "Herr Gayl, stage-painter, and Herr Nessithaler, decorator, flatter themselves that they have worked with all possible artistic zeal, according to the plan of the piece laid down for them." Lastly, we read: "The prices of admission are the same as usual, and the entertainment commences at 7 o'clock."

The Italian Emigrants—Investigation by the Italian Consul.

Signor Bagnotti, the Italian Vice-Consul at this port, spent a couple of hours in Castle Garden, yesterday forenoon, examining into the alleged frauds said to have been practiced on the 500 emigrants who landed here on the 18th inst. from Italy. Several of the emigrants were understood by the interpreter to charge that they had been forced, after taking their passages to Montevideo, Rio Janeiro, Buenos Ayres, and other places in South America, to come to New-York. The only case of that kind discovered by Signor Bagnotti was that of the man Fidele Grappola. He had taken passage to Montevideo, and, while traveling by way of Paris to Havre, was arrested because unprovided with a passport, and having in his possession a large knife. While detained in prison the steamer sailed and took away his luggage. When he reached Havre, he claims that he was forced on board the Holland and obliged to come to New-York. In all the other cases examined into by the Vice-Consul no deception had been practiced, except in the matter of promising that work was easily obtained, and that the wages given for unskilled labor was much higher than is really is. The great majority of the emigrants had the intention of coming to America, and were indifferent as to the particular part, provided they could secure work. The names of the agents on the other side who made to the emigrants the false representations were taken by Signor Bagnotti, and will be forwarded to the Italian Government. Those of the emigrants who are without money, the Commissioners of Emigration sent, yesterday, to Ward's Island, until they can procure employment.

One of the emigrants—Pace Vincenzo, aged forty years, who had been sitting since his arrival in this port—died yesterday, at No. 42 Mott-street. No medical aid was given the man, and his body was taken by the Department of Charities and Correction for interment.

OLD HOUSES.

The Mansion of Hendrik Rutgers.

The old people of New-York who compare the buildings of the merchant princes of our City in the past times with the dwellings on Fifth-avenue, cannot refrain from awarding the palm of superiority to the former. In spite of the many improvements in interiors, notwithstanding the increased delicacy of decoration, all must admit that they are more substantial, and have a greater air of nobleness and luxury. Wandering through East Broadway, Madison, Monroe, Jefferson, and Rutgers streets, one is filled with a peculiar, a nameless regret that the houses in that locality should have been abandoned so absolutely by their former occupants. It seems so natural that when they ceased to be the abode of fashion, and the centre of a commercial aristocracy, they should have descended as by inheritance into the hands of that great class of people who are perfectly educated and highly cultivated, but who possess no fortune, and who labor from day to day for the means of subsistence. Such, unfortunately, has not been the case, and this quarter of the town fell, almost without intermission, into the hands of boarding-house keepers of a low grade. The attentive observer who wanders in this direction will not fail to observe that the present tenants are, for the most part, mechanics and emigrants. Their nationalities seem pretty evenly divided between German, Jew, and Irish, and they have established throughout the neighborhood those stores which are characteristic of each. Cheek by jowl will be found the German shop, where they sell "*delicatessen*," which, it may be said *en passant*, do not look very delicate, and the Jewish butchery, adorned with cabalistic letters, signifying that all the requirements of the Mosaic law have been satisfied as regards that meat. It is unnecessary to say that at the corners are the whisky palaces beloved of the Irish race, and that lager-beer saloons are sprinkled with a free hand throughout the locality. Their patrons may be seen, whenever the weather is warm, seated *al fresco* on the stoop, enjoying the freshness of the evening air. The lady boarders of the houses are always present, and the conversations are so loud that the casual passer-by is enabled to enjoy the wit and the flirtations which garnish them. If one may judge from the crowds on the stoop, and the faces at the respective windows, there are about six persons to each of the large rooms, and two to the smaller. Considering that the majority of these good folks have to go up-town to their work, it is very sincerely to be regretted that the quarter did not pass into the hands of the class already mentioned, who now stifle in small rooms at extravagant prices in houses that cross Fifth-avenue. Immense advantage! When it is considered that under-ground communication cannot by any possibility be a sufficient success to accommodate those who have to journey up and down, it is not hard to prophesy that the time will come when East Broadway and its neighboring streets will again be occupied by the upper classes, not, indeed, by the wealthiest, but by all those who cannot afford to keep a carriage.

To the old families who had been established here for generations, the downfall of their quarter was a sore grief. They resisted as long as they could, but one by one they yielded to the force of circumstances and went to swell the crowds on the avenues. The last of this heroic band was William B. Crosby, who died in 1865, having lived in his house on Monroe-street for thirty-five years. He inherited it from Col. Henry Rutgers, whose father, Hendrik Rutgers, built it in 1751, on a plot of ground purchased by his father, Hermanus Rutgers, in 1728. This old patriarch had a farm and house in what is now Gold-street, but he declared that people were building so fast in the neighborhood that he shortly would not have room to move his elbows. So he purchased all the land lying between Division-street and the East River, extending from Montgomery-street to Oliver. And here he designed to build a house, and did indeed lay the foundation, for according to a tradition in the Crosby family, he took his son Hendrik out with him one fine morning and brought him to the place where the foundation stone was going to be laid. "Now, my son" said he "what moneys hast thou?" The boy produced his stock, which had probably been carefully kept for some coming emergency. "Put them all in the little hole, my son." Hendrick thought his father was joking, but he was not, and sorely against his will he deposited all his bank in the hole along with what his father had put in, and saw the enormous corner-stone cover all up. He cried most bitterly at that, and his father finding it impossible to comfort him by any explanations adopted the good old Dutch remedy of giving him a sound thrashing, which soon made him dry his tears. Though the foundation was thus laid in the life of Hermanus Rutgers, he was prevented in some way from building the house, which was done by his son. It was built facing due west, and was 63 feet long by 33 feet broad, with an immense sloping, tiled room, in the Dutch fashion. There was a tremendous house-warming when the family took possession, all the prominent Dutch families being present, including the Blauvelts, the Roosevelts, the Westervelts, the Schuylers, the Van Sollingers, the Schemmerhorns, the Symsens, the Ten Broecks, the Van Horns, and many others. The feasting was carried on according to the strictest Dutch principles; the guests ate and drank all the time for several days together, the tables being continually loaded with fresh relays of meat and game and pastry. The old hands, being seasoned to the business, managed not to burst or to die of indigestion, but the young ones never were able to sit out the entire time, and had to retire vanquished. It was considered in those days that for persons with a delicate stomach venison was the best food to eat at these sprees, because it was very easily digested, and one could eat more of it without inconvenience than of any other meat. The side-boards were loaded, amply furnished with stout bottles, but the Dutch preferred Hollands to wine, though what wine they had was specially good. The Rutgers house-warming was quite an exceptional affair, for the house was unusually large, and the rooms were of a great size, admitting many guests. It was kept up for an entire week. A curious thing happened four years afterward. The great brick kitchen, built outside the house, which had vomited forth all these dainties, was on a certain day in 1755 suddenly rent from top to bottom, and piled up in hideous ruin. At the same time, all the plates and basins and the china in the Rutgers house was jarred visibly, the panes of glass rattled, and there was a perceptible trembling of the strong house, whose beams were a foot square and 30 feet long. It was the edge of the great earth-wave that overthrew Lisbon in all its pride.

The family of the Rutgers were intensely patriotic, and when the battle of Brooklyn Heights had been fought and lost, and Washington had fallen back upon the Highlands, they abandoned their homes, and the eldest son, Henry, joined the army. The British marched in and took possession of the City. The Rutgers mansion seemed to them suitable for a hospital, and, as the owner was sufficiently distinguished among the patriots to warrant the deed, they confiscated it, and branded the window-sills and the lintels of the doors with the broad arrow. During the seven years of the war Hendrick Rutgers died, and when the British evacuated New-York his son Henry returned as owner, having the rank of Colonel. There was another house-warming subsequently, which was quite as hearty, though it did not last quite as long, and much less meat was consumed. The Colonel then set to work to improve his house and to establish fine gardens, and he succeeded so well that the place became one of the beauties of the City. In 1824 he had the pleasure of entertaining Gen. La Fayette, whom he had known during the campaign. Six years afterward he died, an old man, honored and beloved by every one. He never married, and the last years of his life were spent in the most active benevolence. His public spirit was grand, and equaled his charity. In every scheme of public improvement, in every plan of amelioration for the unhappy, in every attempt to enlarge the area of education, he was foremost. No promoter of private charity ever appealed for his co-operation in vain; no miserable wretch besought his pity and went away uncheered. His name is stamped ineffaceably in the City's memory as one of its best and truest citizens. So when he died, the poor sorrowed and the orphans shed tears. At his public funeral there was a procession that reached from Chatham-square to the Rutgers mansion, but that did not represent one-sixth of those who loved him and who bitterly mourned the loss of their benefactor.

The property and the house were now inherited by Col. Henry Rutgers' great nephew, Wm. B. Crosby, and he not liking the ancient aspect of the old Dutch mansion, undertook to modernize it, which he did with a vengeance. It was the age of pseudo classicism, so he clapped two wings on each side of the building, tore down everything inside, raised up the façade in the centre, and adorned it with a Doric pediment and pillars, surmounting the whole with an observatory. The great beams of live oak which had been put in eighty years before were so seasoned that it was with great difficulty they could be sawed. The inside of the old new house was greatly improved. In spite of the Doric columns, Mr. Crosby was a man of fine taste, and he furnished the house in admirable style, importing from England rare woods and marbles and fine moldings. And here he lived with his family until his death in 1865. By this time the neighborhood was greatly altered, and was, in fact, an unpleasant one for people of his standing in society. Of all the land that had been with the house only the block had been retained, and in spite of every effort to make it look cheerful, the garden insisted on being as gloomy as a grave. His sons sold it to Mr. Briggs, barrel-maker and cooper, for the sum of $80,000. At first he leased it to a boarding-house keeper, who ran away. Then he lived in it himself, and filled the gardens with second-hand barrels and sugar-boxes which he buys from the refiners and converts into kindling-wood. Mounds of these seventy feet high were soon reared in every direction, and the whole place was obscured by them, narrow labyrinthine paths being left through which the workmen might pass. The front of the house, which under Mr. William B. Crosby's Grecian alteration had been turned to the north, facing on Monroe-street, was all that was spared. Mr. Briggs now left the place, and established his foreman in it, and then the front was hidden with another pile of sugar-boxes and fish-barrels. Last year a Miss Langdon rented the middle part of the mansion for a children's refuge, and put up a blue sign with gold letters, "Chapel of the Holy Rest." She only stayed some months, and then the entire interior of the centre was gutted; the marbles, the mahogany staircase, and the superb moldings were sold. The space thus gained was filled with beer-barrels. It was now a forlorn sight. A rough wooden staircase, more like a ladder than anything else, enabled the workmen to reach the top barrels, but below it was impossible to move, for there was no space. But the visitor, casting his eyes upward, can still see, sole vestige of ancient grandeur amid all the squalor, a superb molding on the ceiling next to the roof, which was difficult to remove and was therefore left. Finally Mr. Briggs sold house and lots for $120,000, and it is to be presumed that tenement-houses will soon go up, for on the south corner of the block there is now a huge mill, which would be objectionable to the inhabitants of houses of a better class.

OBITUARY.

Sir John Bowring.

A cable dispatch states that this distinguished gentleman died on Friday last. Sir John Bowring was born at Exeter, England, Oct. 17, 1792, and was, therefore, at the time of his death, over eighty years of age. When quite young he became a friend and pupil of Jeremy Bentham, and with the exception, perhaps, of Mr. John Stuart Mill, has been more active in promulgating the teachings of this philosopher than any of his numerous disciples. For a long time Sir John—then simply Mr. Bowring—was editor of the *Westminster Review*, at that time the leading liberal periodical in the English language; and at the same time published numerous translations of the poems and light literature of the various European nationalities. His knowledge of modern language was surprisingly great; and his success in works of this character was so marked as to be thankfully acknowledged by the Sovereigns of Holland, Spain, Portugal, Austria, and Russia. He was also particularly noted for his acquaintance with, and practical researches in, political economy. During the ten years that he was member of the House of Parliament, he succeeded in introducing and carrying out some of the most important revenue reforms that have been made during the present century. In 1849 he was appointed British Consul at Canton, in which place he continued for five years, during which time he was knighted. At the end of this period, he was made Minister Plenipotentiary in China, and Governor of Hong Kong. A year later he was sent on a special mission to Siam, where he effected a commercial settlement that had been for many years one of the most complex of Eastern questions. Sir John's literary works have passed through numerous editions in England and in this country, and have also been translated into several Continental languages. During the last years of his life he has been prominent in a number of philanthropic undertakings. He leaves several children, one of whom, Edgar A. Bowring, has already attained considerable celebrity as an author.

Senator Tompkins, of California.

From the San Francisco Alta, Nov. 15.

Hon. Edward Tompkins, of Oakland, died yesterday, at 2 o'clock P. M. He was born in Oneida County, New-York, in 1816. He graduated at Union College, under the Presidency of Dr. Nott, in 1834; was admitted to the Bar of New-York in April, 1837; entered into practice of the law in 1837, with Judge Bosworth, and afterward of the Superior Court. Subsequently he engaged in commercial pursuits in the City of New-York. But he returned to the Bar, and practiced his profession with Daniel S. Dickinson, at Binghamton, N. Y. He came to California in 1861, in very bad health; made this city his home, acquired a large practice, but for some years past has withdrawn mostly from the drudgery of his profession, and in Oakland, which he had made his home, devoted himself chiefly to the management of his property and local and political matters, particularly to educational interests, in which those of the University bore a prominent part. In 1868 he was elected by the Board of Regents to its membership for four years, and in 1872 re-elected for a term of sixteen years. One week ago he arose from a sick bed, and on foot, although feeble from ill-health, went to meet President Gilman on his arrival, and presided at the inauguration ceremonies; made an address to the new President and the audience, and thence went home and to his bed, whence he never afterward arose.

As a scholarly orator Mr. Tompkins had few superiors in the State. Other public speakers were more fluent in speech, and more skillful in appealing to the sympathies and passions of political meetings, but when studious thought, varied learning, and delicate tastes were required, in addition to skill in rhetoric and elocution, he took a high place. His genius, his public spirit, his kindly and affable nature, his tact, his professional eminence, and his habit of carefully studying questions of interest in his business or society, made his acquaintance and his company desirable and enjoyable everywhere. One of the last acts of his life, the gift of $50,000 to the University of California to found a Professorship of Oriental Languages, indicates his liberality, as well as the far-seeing character of his mind. In the death of Edward Tompkins the State suffers a notable loss.

What Came of Firing Turkey Shot at a Rabbit in Arkansas.

From the Vicksburg Herald, Nov. 17.

Mr. James Reedus, while out hunting on a piece of land known as the Black Hammock, in Chicot County, Arkansas, fired a charge of turkey shot at a rabbit a very short distance off, and, firing up hill, the whole load entered the ground, from which there immediately rose a bright blue flame, with hazy clouds of smoke. Mr. Reedus was, as a matter of course, very much alarmed, but, being a man of nerve, advanced close enough to the place, which was emitting a sulphurous smell, to observe that the ground around had assumed the color of brimstone, and was fast crumbling away, dropping into the miniature crater in the appearance of crisped hair and burned horn, which, in turn, dissolved into smoke and stench. The whole neighborhood was much excited, and hundreds had visited the scene, now sunk into the bowels of the earth, but still emitting occasional whiffs of smoke, strongly impregnated with the smell of brimstone. When our informant left, the excitement was, if anything, on the increase, while many families were removing from that portion of the State.

A New Window-Pane Spectral Face in San Francisco.

From the San Francisco Bulletin.

The picture of a man's head that graced the window-pane of a house at North Beach, and created a marked sensation in this community, is eclipsed by a fresh phenomenon at the dwelling-house, No. 120 Valencia-street, back of Woodward's Garden. The head of a man, with black, curly hair, and sad, thoughtful countenance, has appeared on the bow window of the house, and is so clearly defined as to attract the attention of people passing along the street. It is said that a handsome young lady has been in the habit of sitting at the window during afternoons, and that a gentleman living on the opposite side of the street, becoming enamored of her, stood at the window of his room for hours, gazing upon the fair charmer, and thus the picture was formed. An excellent view of the picture may be obtained from the street.

FINE ARTS.

Exhibition at the Academy of Design—Notice of the Principal Pictures—Miscellaneous.

We have heretofore called attention to the exhibition of works of art at the Academy of Design, of which there are now about 380 on the walls, all by foreign artists. It is to be regretted that our own artists did not feel sufficient interest in the matter to contribute specimens for the usual Winter exhibition, but as they have not done so we must rest content with what we have. The collection on view now is the property of Messrs. H. W. Derby and P. L. Everard; and though we cannot say that it contains any work of supereminent ability, it is yet evident that the collection has been made with care and judgment, and if there is nothing in it to "chain us with admiration and surprise," it may certainly be said to be a remarkably even collection, and interesting from the one fact, if for no other, that it comprises a number of paintings by young artists just rising into fame, and whose works will ere long be of greatly enhanced value.

In the corridor we find a rich landscape by Verwee & Verboeckhoven, somewhat conventional, it is true, but still pleasing and truthful. In the west room is a remarkably strong picture by Portaels, "I will be Revenged," which might almost stand for a portrait of Mrs. Scott-Siddons. It represents a dark-faced, handsome young woman, brooding over real or fancied wrongs, her eyes ablaze with the fury which fills her soul. In the same room is Merle's study of a female head, with the somewhat fanciful title of "Smiling at Me." It has more color than Merle usually puts in his pictures, and is certainly a remarkably strong work. In the south room is Levy's "Spring Flowers," a composition full of affectation and constraint. Brillouin's "Recruit," though not in his very best style, tells its story well; and admirable in its diversity and strength of expression. Near this work is Corrodi's "Holding Council." Corrodi is quite a young artist, and if this is a fair specimen of his power, he is destined to become famous. The composition represents two monks seated near a table in the court-yard of an Italian convent. A tree, rather carelessly painted, overshadows them. A younger monk is standing near, and listening with a stern, fixed countenance to the discourse of one of the elder men. The other, a comfortable-looking old gentleman, is leaning back in his chair, and evidently feels but little interest in the matter. There is in this picture the charm of simplicity of composition, combined with power of expression. The story is told as only a true artist could tell it, without adventitious aid, and without the introduction of a single accessory that is not absolutely necessary to the perfection of the work. The whole canvas is full of light and atmosphere. Ingomar's "Little Brother" hangs near Bouguereau's "Fisher Girl." The latter does not gain by the comparison that must necessarily be instituted between them. Both are fine pictures, unquestionably; but the quality of Ingomar's is so superior that Bouguereau's work looks positively coarse beside it. There is no picture in the collection that deserves closer study than Ingomar's. Another Bouguereau, in the north room, "Learning to Play," shows some fine flesh-painting, equal, perhaps, to anything this artist has done in this branch of his art. Muller's "Guitar Player," which hangs in a very bad place in the corridor, will attract attention from its strength of expression, and the wonderful depth of feeling which the artist has succeeded in throwing into it. Meissonier's "Cavalier" is a fair specimen of his peculiar style, though the face, it must be confessed, is decidedly wooden. Florent Willem's "The Pet of the Countess" is the best example, save one, of Willem's style we have yet seen here. G. Becker has a head of a "Greek Girl," well painted, and with a most singular, but not unpleasing, expression of prudish reserve about it. It is doubtless a portrait, and a very strong one too. Burnier, of Dusseldorf, a pupil of Achenbach, is well represented by "The Rendezvous on the Beach," a cattle piece of great power, and exhibiting in a remarkable degree the artist's skill in foreshortening. Mouchot's "Sortie of the Grand Council at Venice, Sixteenth Century," is a very large canvas, containing some thirty figures, with a view of the inner courts of the grand ducal palace. The council has just broken up, and the Doge, an old and feeble man, supported by attendants, has just reached the last step of the grand staircase, not the one "down which the gory head of old Faliero rolled." The cardinals, generals, judges, and other dignitaries who have preceded the Doge in his descent from the council chamber, are already separating; some with joyous looks, as if all had gone well with them, and others with dark, clouded features, ominous of trouble to come. Pages are seated on the stone benches near the stairway waiting for their masters, and others, caps in hand, bow obsequiously to the great men as they pass. This picture gained for Mouchot the medal of 1872, and also the decoration of honor. The grouping and drawing are good and the expression strong. It is painted with great breadth of touch, and is, altogether, a very harmonious and noteworthy composition, exhibiting Venice and Venetian life as they were in the middle of the sixteenth century, when her power was a thing to be feared; when her now gloomy palaces and deserted streets were filled with light and life, and the proud city was the wonder and envy of surrounding nations.

We also notice a small water-color study by Gallait, entitled "Peace," and two specimens by Saintin, "The Widow" and "Expectation." The first is decidedly the best example of Saintin's work we have ever seen. The face is pure and charming, the flesh tints good, and the expression not overstrained. It is certainly one of the gems of the collection, and though worked up until it will bear microscopic inspection, is yet full of power. P. A. Cot, who is already a favorite here, is adequately represented by "Innocence and Misfortune," a large canvas with figures of life size. His "Spring," which was exhibited at the Academy a year ago, and his "Meditation," on view at Goupil's, give sufficient evidence of his power as a draughtsman and colorist. Cot, however, can do something more than paint pretty women. In the picture now on view we have an evening scene in the Campo Santo of Pisa. An Italian family—mother, daughter, and baby—have gathered at the grave of some loved one. The mother stands with one hand on the tombstone, her face saddened by her loss, while her little daughter is stooping to light the lamp which good Catholics with loving hands suspend over the resting-place of the dead. The little one's face is all aglow, as the bright light, which is strongly contrasted with the gloom that overhangs the rest of the scene, flashes upward. The unconscious baby, meanwhile, struggles in the unfortunate mother's arms. Innocence and misfortune have certainly seldom been more truthfully represented.

There are many other good paintings in the collection, which we may be able to notice hereafter.

MR. N. D. MORGAN'S COLLECTION.

Mr. N. D. Morgan, of Brooklyn, during three days of last week generously placed his gallery at the disposal of the managers of St. Paul's Fair. The gallery contains a large number of works of merit, the principal attraction, however, being Hiram Powers' statue of "Paradise Lost," his latest achievement and perhaps his best. Powers' studies, if they never display great strength or originality, are certainly full of purity and truth, and the "Paradise Lost" is a fine example of both qualities.

THE SOMERVILLE GALLERY.

A collection of works by American artists, 170 in number, is on view at the Somerville Gallery, in Fifth-avenue. Gifford, Geo. Innis, Dolph. De Haas, Wood, G. H. Smillie, T. L. Smith, Homer Martin, W. M. Brown, L. C. Tiffany, J. B. Sword, Bristol, Pope, Blondel, Bispham, Wm. Hart, Geo. Harvey, Grannis Wyant, Magrath, Nehlig, and indeed, most of our best artists, are well represented. The sale will take place on the evenings of the 26th and 27th inst.

A Talking Ghost in Nevada.

The Virginia City (Nevada) *Enterprise* of the 19th inst., relates an extraordinary ghost story at great length, the purport of which briefly is this: "A girl of fourteen, named Agnes McDonough, living on North C-street, has had the spirit of her father, who died six years ago, appear to her on several occasions recently, so that she could see him and hear him speak. The spirit was not seen by any others than herself, yet he could be heard talking to her. The young lady and her parents being Catholics, the resident priests in Virginia and Gold Hill were informed of the circumstances, and have investigated the matter pretty thoroughly. They have conversed freely with the spirit, and express both conviction and astonishment. Other gentlemen of asserted trustworthiness also attest to the facts as stated."

BLACK-MAILING.

A Strange Case of Obtaining Money by False Pretenses—Some Extraordinary Developments Promised.

Mr. Thomas J. Brown, the manager of the Pavonia Ferry, owned by the Erie Railroad, was in his office, at the foot of Chambers-street, on Friday afternoon, when a young man, who sent in his card as Henry Boyle, of the New-York *World*, desired to see him. Boyle stated that he had been detailed by the editor-in-chief of the *World* to investigate charges made by Mesdames Woodhull & Claflin, against Mr. Brown. He said Mr. Brown was charged with being a constant visitor to a house of ill-fame at West Twenty-sixth-street, and had furnished horses to drive the keepers of infamous houses, without any charge. Mr. Brown was frightened by the enormity of the charge, and requested the man to accompany him to Delmonico's, at the corner of Chambers-street and Broadway, where Mr. Brown met his brother, Isaac Brown, Capt. Wm. L. Wildey, of One Hundred and Sixth-street, and Mr. Rufus S. Andrews, the lawyer. The five sat down, and Boyle handed Mr. Andrews a card printed "Charles S. Bogart, N. Y. *World*." He repeated the allegation he had made against Mr. Brown, and, after some talk, left. He soon came back and calling for a blank check, drew on the Second National Bank for $150, which he requested Mr. Isaac Brown to cash. Mr. Brown said he had no money, and Bogart then asked Mr. Andrews to cash the check. Capt. Wildey seized Bogart and had him arrested by Officer Walsh. While walking through Chambers-street, Bogart broke from the officer and ran away. He slipped on a banana-peel, fell, lamed himself, and was recaptured. He was taken to the Third Precinct, and locked up all night. When arraigned before Justice Hogan, at the Tombs, yesterday, Mr. Andrews made complaint against him of attempting to pass a false and worthless check. A strange and unaccountable disposition was evinced by several persons present to withhold particulars of the manner in which Bogart had black-mailed them. Mr. J. N. Flint, President of the Continental Bank, though he admitted that Bogart had obtained $250 from him, refused to tell under what circumstances the robbery was committed, and a broker named J. L. Maxwell, a New-street broker, whose brother is a member of the firm of Clark, Dodge & Co., not only refused all information on the subject, but acted in a most unseemly manner in the Court-room. The prisoner was committed without bail, for trial, which occasioned a great deal of comment in the Court, as the penalty in case of conviction is only one year in the County Prison. Later in the day, some facts regarding Maxwell's case became known. From them it would seem that the prisoner called on Maxwell, and made certain charges against him. Max. well said he had no money. The prisoner, who it appears, drank heavily through the night, went to Maxwell's house, in Twenty-third-street, before 7 o'clock the next morning, and informed Maxwell he must have money, or he would have an extra issued. Maxwell went to a livery-stable and borrowed $150, and then borrowed $100 from Messrs. Park & Tilford, which he gave the prisoner. It is expected at the trial in General Sessions that some extraordinary developments will be made, as the prisoner's counsel, Mr. Price, contends that the representations the prisoner made to the persons from whom he obtained money were true, and can be proven by reliable testimony.

THE MISSING MERCHANT.

A New Phase of the Case Advanced by Detective Tilley—Mr. Peay a Voluntary Absentee.

The mysterious disappearance of Mr. Geo. M. Peay, the Louisville merchant, continues to engage the attention of the detectives at the Central Office, and but very little progress has been made in elucidating the mystery which still surrounds this remarkable case. Numerous theories have been advanced in regard to the disappearance of the missing Kentuckian, and his friends seem to be wedded to the idea that he has been robbed and murdered. This theory is, however, not entertained by Detective Tilley, who has charge of the case. This officer, in a conversation with a TIMES reporter, yesterday, had no hesitation in giving it as his opinion that Mr. Peay is a voluntary absentee, and bases this opinion on the following facts, which he detailed to the writer in a very forcible manner. Tilley says that the money which Peay had in his possession did not belong to him, but had been sent him by a merchant in Louisville to liquidate some debts which the latter owed to several parties in this City. The draft, which was for $4,700, arrived on Monday, and instead of going to Mr. Van Ingen, to whom he was to pay $2,000 out of this money, and with whom he was well acquainted, and getting the draft cashed, Mr. Peay held it until Wednesday afternoon, when he induced a Mr. Courtney, residing in Brooklyn, to go with him to the Nassau Bank and identify him, and where he obtained the money in greenbacks. He had previously endeavored to get the draft cashed in several places by taking Martin, the night-clerk at the Brandreth House, to identify him, but this proved unsuccessful. Nothing is known of his movements from 2½ o'clock on Wednesday afternoon until he turned up at the Brandreth House at 10½ o'clock that night, and where he remained until 2 o'clock on Thursday morning. Detective Tilley further stated that he has ascertained that Peay had, days before his disappearance, been in the habit of visiting the North and East Rivers, and making minute inquiries on board of steamers and sailing vessels bound for South American ports as to their days and hours for sailing, and the length of their voyages, &c., pretending that he was about to engage in the South American fruit trade. From these facts Tilley had no hesitation in forming the opinion that the missing Kentuckian had taken passage in some vessel bound for a Southern port. The officer scouted the theory that the missing man had been robbed and murdered. The detectives cannot believe that a man of Mr. Peay's strength, armed with a Derringer pistol and a huge Kentucky bowie-knife, could have been robbed and murdered in this City without any trace of the deed being found. Another theory advanced by Detective Tilley is to the effect that the missing man was considerably under the influence of liquor when he left the Brandreth House for the St. Nicholas Hotel, and mistaking Canal-street, a wide thoroughfare, for Broadway, walked down toward the North River, wandered down to the pier, and walked overboard.

The brother of the missing man is still at the St. Nicholas Hotel, assisting the officers in the search for his relative. He is firmly convinced that his brother has been foully dealt with, and no theories of the detectives can shake his firmly-rooted opinion.

Evacuation Day.

The anniversary of the evacuation of New-York by the British, Nov. 25, is not to be celebrated as in the olden times by a parade of the entire military of the City. The Veterans of 1812 will parade, as usual, and the Seventh Regiment will also parade as escort to the First Pennsylvania Regiment, of Philadelphia. This fine regiment will arrive at the foot of Desbrosses-street about 11 A. M., and proceed to its quarters at the Grand Central Hotel. At 3 P. M., escorted by the Seventh Regiment, it will proceed down Broadway to Beaver, and through Beaver-street, Broad-street, Maiden-lane, Broadway, and Park-row, to the City Hall, where it will pass in review before Mayor Hall and Major-Gen. Shaler. Thence the two regiments will proceed up Broadway to the Seventh Regiment Armory.

How Our Country Cares for its Disabled Soldiers.

The Society of the Army of the Cumberland, during its session at Dayton, Ohio, last week, visited the National Soldiers' Home, and while there Gen. McDowell made a brief address, which is thus reported: "I take a very deep interest in this institution. Not long ago, in New-York, I was called upon to attend a meeting in Cooper Institute, to take action for the care of disabled soldiers, under the belief that the Government of the United States had been faithless to those who had served in the last war. This meeting was got up for the purpose of asking the State of New-York to remove the stigma, to make some provision for the veterans that had gone forth from our limits. Henry Ward Beecher was present at the meeting, and made an eloquent speech in support of the movement. It seemed to be true on all sides. Reference was made to this very building. The Hotel des Invalides had been provided by the French for the care of her veterans. It was said that Kings and Emperors, monarchical Governments, had cared more for their soldiers; but I can say, without fear, that any one can prove to the contrary; that the Government of the United States has made more liberal provision for her soldiers than any other Government. Whether that provision is sufficient or not, I will not judge; but there is no question, whatever the spirit may be, the feeling toward old soldiers in that they will never be left to want for anything. I wish that those in New-York who have their feelings so hurt by these assertions could see this beautiful place occupied by your [illegible]."

THE NEW SHIPPING LAW.

Arguments Before Judge Benedict as to its Constitutionality—Decision Reserved.

On the 7th of September two "runners" for sailors' boarding-houses, named Anderson and Kappey, were arrested for boarding the German bark Augusta Tetjens without the permission of the master. They were tried and convicted in the United States Circuit Court, but sentence was suspended on application of their counsel, ex-Judge Beebe, who gave notice that he wanted to argue the constitutionality of the act of June 7, 1872, known as the New Shipping law, under which the prisoners were arrested. Yesterday the matter came up in the Circuit Court before Judge Benedict, Mr. Robert Andrews, a partner of counselor Beebe's, appearing to dispute the constitutionality of the new law. Mr. Andrews claimed that the whole act is unconstitutional. In the first place, the Master of the vessel had no right to arrest the men without a regular criminal process, although this act allows it. Neither were they taken before a Justice of the Peace, as this statute requires. Mr. Andrews endeavored to prove that the law was intended to apply only to vessels owned by citizens of the United States. It was erroneous to suppose that we can pass laws to regulate what shall take place on foreign vessels, and he asked if it could be held for a moment that foreign vessels were subject to laws enacted by the United States Congress. He also claimed that in the case in point the men were not forbidden by the mate to board the vessel.

Gen. Davies, Assistant District-Attorney, replied tersely to the points of Mr. Andrews, arguing that it was certainly not a violation of the Constitution when the mate arrested the men for boarding the vessel without asking or waiting for permission from any one, as they did do before the vessel had reached her moorings. No warrant is required to arrest any one caught in the act of committing an offense. In answer to the assertion that foreign vessels are not subject to our laws, he said, that all vessels within the jurisdiction of the United States are alike strictly governed by our laws. The Customs, the Police and all other laws apply equally to all vessels in our ports of whatever nationality.

Judge Benedict announced that on Saturday next he will render a decision.

Death from Sudden Fright.

From the Lancaster (Penn.) Express, Nov. 16.

Miss Mary E. Gruel, a lady thirty-three years of age, daughter of Jacob and Jacobina Gruel, confectioners, of North Queen-street, died suddenly last night about 11 o'clock, under very peculiar circumstances. At the hour named Miss Gruel was about retiring to her bed in the third story of the building, when an alarm of fire was sounded. She immediately went out on the balcony, when she saw a bright light in the office of John S. Rohrer's tobacco warehouse, on Chestnut-street, and directly in the rear of her parents' property. At the same time she noticed a number of men breaking in one of the office windows to get at the fire. The suddenness of the alarm and the nearness of apparent danger gave her such a shock, that after uttering an exclamation, she sank down and expired immediately. She always appeared in robust health, and only yesterday evening, in speaking to one of the inmates of the family, congratulated herself upon feeling so well after what she said was "a hard day's work."

A Sad Ending—The Effects of Intemperance.

An inquest was held by Coroner Herrman yesterday in the case of Laura C. Purdy, a native of Providence, R. I., who died from intemperance at No. 182 Sixth-avenue. It appeared that the deceased woman was very respectably connected, and her relatives live in Providence, R. I. Over ten years ago she ran away from home and came to this City, where she led a fast and dissolute life. A post-mortem examination of the remains of deceased was made by Dr. Joseph Cushman, who found that death was caused by Bright's disease of the kidneys, resulting from excessive intemperance. Her relatives claimed her remains, and they were removed to Providence for interment.

An Effort to Save a Murderer From the Gallows.

Col. Spencer yesterday, applied to Judge Gilbert, at the Special Term of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, for a writ of error and stay of proceedings in the case of Henry Rogers, who is now under sentence of death for the murder of Policeman Donahue, in the Eastern District last Summer. Col. Spencer argued that the verdict, "that Donahue died from a single blow," was not sustained by the evidence; that there was no evidence to show the instrument which caused death; that one of the jurors was improperly drawn and sworn, and that there were errors in the charge to the jury. District-Attorney Britton opposed the motion, and the decision was reserved.

Steam Safes in the Boston Fire.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1872.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

We submit for your careful consideration another of the many letters of commendation which we have received since the Boston fire, all attesting the superiority of steam safes. Respectfully yours,

S. H. COLE, Manager.

To S. H. Cole, Manager American Patent Steam Safe, No. 300 Broadway, New-York:

We have felt great anxiety, since the burning of our store on Washington-street, in the great fire, for the safety of the contents of our safe. It was placed midway, from front to rear, in our store, where it was enveloped in flame, and for three days it was exposed to an intense heat. The safe was opened yesterday, and, to our great gratification, all its contents, valuable time-pieces, &c., were found to be in as perfect condition as when they were put into the safe.

When we purchased this safe of you we carefully investigated the subject of the comparative fire-proof qualities of the different safes in the market, and we decided in favor of the patent steam safe of the American Steam Safe Company. Since this test and trial, we feel assured that this is all you represented it to be, and that, with the steam protection, it is as fire-proof as it is possible to make a safe.

Yours very truly,

PALMER & BACHELDER.

BOSTON, Nov. 16, 1872.

Some erroneous statements have crept into print in regard to the Arctic Insurance Company of this City. In times like the present, when the public mind is easily excited on the insurance question, it is plainly the duty of journalists to calm matters, and not excite undue fears or exaggerate losses. And, above all things, it is wrong to trifle with the credit and standing of insurance companies, especially where such companies pay their losses promptly, and still remain in a sound and solvent condition. The Arctic Company, after paying its Boston losses and reserving the legal reinsurance fund, has ample assets for the protection of its policy-holders. The Company, therefore, suffers no interruption in its business, and is prepared to take risks, the same as before the Boston fire. The capital of the Arctic is $250,000, and its total assets $350,000. Mr. Vincent Tilyou is the President, and Charles Bamburgh the Secretary, while the list of directors includes some eminent and wealthy New-York merchants.—*Express.*

Nothing Lost

In

HERRING'S SAFES

in the

BOSTON FIRE!!

ANOTHER.

BOSTON, Nov. 14, 1872.

Messrs. Herrings & Farrel:

GENTLEMEN: Our store, No. 38 Summer-st., was burned in the late "Great Fire" in this city of Nov. 9 and 10. Our books and papers were in one of your "Patent Champion Safes," and were all preserved in good condition. Our store was burned about 10 o'clock Saturday evening, but, on account of the heat, we could not get at the safe until the Tuesday following—over sixty hours after the fire. We consider this fire no ordinary test for safes, and take pleasure in giving facts as above.

Very truly yours,

PORTER BROTHERS & CO.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-ONE FIRMS have testified to the preservation of their valuables in HERRING'S SAFES IN THE BURNING OF CHICAGO.

Manufactured and sold by
HERRINGS & FARREL,
Nos. 251 and 252 Broadway, corner Murray-st. N. Y.,
No. 807 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, Penn.,
No. 48 State-st., Chicago, Ill.,
No. 53 Camp-st., New-Orleans.

DWELLING-HOUSE SAFES for ladies' jewelry, silver-ware, laces, shawls, &c., finished in papier-maché, and any other style of handsome furniture, suitable for parlor, library, dining-room and chamber. —*Advertisement.*

Nicol, Davidson & Co.

No. 686 Broadway, factory No. 4 Great Jones-street, manufacturers of Fine Silver-plated Ware, good for fifteen years' service, offer a large assortment either at wholesale or retail; also, China, Glass and Gas Fixtures.—*Advertisement.*

For cleaning and dyeing the best in City, go to LORD'S, No. 630 Broadway, near Bleecker-street, and No. 931 Broadway, below Twenty-second-street. —*Advertisement.*

Important Discovery.

The [illegible] IODO BROMIDE OF CALCIUM COMPOUND will relieve the SECONDARY STAGES of the present DISTEMPER among HORSES. It acts as an aperient, tonic, diuretic, and alterative, promoting the secretions, gradually eliminating from the system the morbid material which is absorbed and retained, and which results in constitutional and local diseases, glanders, dropsy, &c. It has relieved every case when used thoroughly, and was first given by a physician to his own horse with immediate relief. Prepared only by

TILDEN & CO., No. 176 William-st., N. Y.

—*Advertisement.*

THE WAY TO SAVE MONEY AND HEALTH.—The hot weather of Summer is a severe trial to the wives and mothers who have a family to sew for, and no sewing-machine to do it with. There is no excuse, however, for any family, however poor, remaining long without a sewing-machine, when the improved Wilson is for sale so cheap, and on such easy terms. Let it be clearly understood that the Wilson is in every respect a first-class machine; but, being made by a company not in the great "Ring," it is sold at a fair price, which every one who needs a machine can afford to pay. Sales-room at No. 707 Broadway, New-York, and in all other cities in the United States. The company want agents in country towns. —*Advertisement.*

Half Horse and Half Man.

Rheumatism, Swellings, Lameness, and any kind of flesh, bone, or muscle ailment upon man or beast, is cured by CENTAUR LINIMENT, the most wonderful discovery of ancient or modern times.—*Advertisement.*

A PURE STIMULANT.
Century Whisky.
—*Advertisement.*

Why is it that everybody wants the BELL SCHNAPPS?

Because other inferior Schnapps that were once tolerable are no longer so.—*Advertisement.*

"Burnett's Standard Flavoring Extracts possess the superiority claimed for them."—E. C. HAZARD.—*Advertisement.*

Glenham Hotel.

On the European plan, 5th-av., between 21st and 22d sts. A few desirable suites, also single rooms for permanent and transient guests.

Scalp Disease, Dandruff, Falling, Loss and Untimely Gray Hair, Unnatural Redness of the Nose, Pimply Eruptions, Moth Patches, Freckles, and Moles are cured by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

In Cold Weather our Hair Becomes brittle. Use CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR to preserve its perfect condition, restore gray hair, stop its falling, and make it grow luxuriantly.

There is no Place like Home, and no home is complete without DELMONICO LITTLE'S SYRUP PECTORAL, to cure coughs, colds, croup, &c.

Wedding Cards, Elegant Styles, at WM. EVERDELL'S SONS', No. 104 Fulton-st.

The Famous Halford Leicestershire Table Sauce can be had of grocers.

DIED.

CHATILLON.—On Wednesday, Nov. 20, JOHN CHATILLON, in the 60th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Pythagoras Lodge No. 86, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 149 East 60th-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood Cemetery for interment.

GANT.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., Thursday, Nov. 21, 1872, FIELDING S., son of Benjamin K. and Mary J. Gant.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his grand father, J. O. Farrington, South Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y., Monday, Nov. 25, at 1 o'clock.

GARDNER.—At Jersey City Heights, on Nov. 22, ADRIANA CLEMENTS, wife of William Gardner, aged 66 years.

Funeral on Monday, Nov. 25, at 1 o'clock, (instead of Sunday, as per Saturday's TIMES,) from residence, Brinckerhoff-st., near Monticello-av. Relatives and friends are invited without further notice. Take Monticello-av. cars at Jersey ferry.

HARMER.—On Saturday, Nov. 23, MINNIE SINDEN, infant daughter of George W. and Anna T. Harmer, and grand-daughter of John G. and Anna Thompson, aged 1 year, 6 months and 4 days.

Funeral from the residence of her parents on Monday, Nov. 25, at 1 o'clock, at No. 199 Lorimer-st., Williamsburg.

☞ South-side *Signal*, of Long Island, please copy.

PEARSON.—At Poughkeepsie, on Thursday, Nov. 21, WILLIAM PEARSON.

The friends of the family, also Long Island Lodge, No. 382, F. and A. M., are invited to attend the funeral, from corner of Montague and Fulton sts., Brooklyn, on Sunday, 24th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

VAIL.—On Sixth Day, (Friday,) 22d inst., at Dunellen, N. J., CORNELIA M., wife of Adelbert Vail, aged 38 years.

Funeral from Friends' Meeting-house, Plainfield, Second Day, (Monday,) 25th inst., at 2½ o'clock.

WALLACE.—On Saturday, Nov. 23, 1872, after a long and painful illness, EDWARD R. WALLACE, Superintendent of Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, in the 59th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at his late residence on Washington-st., above Beekman-av., Tarrytown, N. Y., on Monday, Nov. 25, at 2½ P. M., without further notice.

WEED.—On Saturday, Nov. 23, 1872, at his residence, No. 33 East 33d-st., HARVEY A. WEED, in the 57th year of his age.

Notice of funeral will be given hereafter.

WINANS.—At Elizabeth, N. J., suddenly, on Friday, 22d, MARY E., daughter of Jacob C. Winans.

Funeral Monday, 25th, 11 A. M., from residence of her father, No. 154 Broad-st.

WILLIAMSON.—On Saturday, Nov. 23, JOHN C., son of John D. and Mary A. Williamson.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 138 West 10th-st., on Monday, Nov. 25, at 1½ o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. W. D. P. L. E.

EXTRAORDINARY

ART SALE.

The most important and valuable collection of paintings ever brought to or offered for sale in America.

Nearly 400 paintings by the "first modern masters" of Europe, the whole to be sold by auction, Dec. 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7.

NOW ON EXHIBITION at the NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23d-st. and 4th-av., day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

"Exceeds any exhibition ever before given in this spacious edifice."—*Evening Post.*

"We believe America will never have seen such a collection of paintings as that which is probably 'now on view' there."—*London Art Journal.*

"We have no hesitation in saying that no collection of equal merit has ever been brought together on the American Continent."—*New-York Herald.*

TERMS OF SALE.

On all amounts less than $1,000, cash; on all amounts more than $1,000 and less than $5,000, sixty days; amounts more than $5,000, sixty and ninety days; for approved indorsed notes.

Parties who may wish to avail themselves of these terms of sale will please notify the auctioneers before the sale, otherwise all purchases will be cash.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Clinton Hall, Auctioneers.

FRITH'S PHOTO-PICTURES.

THE UNIVERSAL SERIES OF FRITH'S PHOTO-PICTURES, size 9 by 7 inches, on mounts 15 by 12 inches, with India tints, (the size so much admired in Europe for scrap-books and portfolios for the drawing-room,) comprising views of

ENGLAND, with a fine series of
THE ENGLISH CATHEDRALS,
SPAIN AND ITALY,
SWITZERLAND, EGYPT, and a fine series of
THE NILE, THE HOLY LAND,
INDIA, CASHMERE, and HIMALAYA.

To be had at European prices by his undersigned agent. Parties addressing applications to the undersigned, care of Messrs. D. & J. Jardine, architects, 1,267 Broadway, indicating the class of subjects, can be waited upon with a selection. CARL NORMAN.

THANKSGIVING
AT
ST. BARNABAS' HOUSE!

Remember! dear friends of St. Barnabas, that not less than 500 poor women and children will come on Thanksgiving Day to No. 304 Mulberry-st. to enjoy the dinner which you are wont yearly to provide for them. Let the generous supplies of former years be kindly duplicated the present year.

Money or provisions will be most gladly welcomed by "Sister Ellen," at No. 304 Mulberry-st., in behalf of the House. C. T. WOODRUFF, superintendent.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

PRICES REDUCED.

Tickets, $28; fractions in proportion. Prizes cashed, information furnished.

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
Orders filled. No. 16 Wall-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and notary public, office No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED.

A NEW THANKSGIVING ANTHEM, "Lord, Thou Hast Become Gracious." by CHARLES EDWARD HORSLEY, Organist of St. John's Chapel. Price $1. Published by DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

BOOK ON STRICTURE, FISTULA, and Thirty Diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. By HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington-av. Mailed for 25 cents.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER OF 4th-av. and 20th-st.—SUNDAY, Nov. 24, Rev. Dr. BELLOWS will preach in MORNING at 10¾. Subject—*Fatherhood and Sovereignty of God.* No service in the evening.

A SERIES OF SERMONS ON BUNYAN'S *Pilgrim's Progress* is now being delivered SUNDAY EVENINGS, in the Sixth-avenue Reformed Church, (opposite Amity-st.,) by Rev. JULIUS L. DANNER, Pastor.

ALL SAINTS' FREE CHURCH, CORNER Henry and Scammel sts., New-York, Rev. WM. N. DUNNELL, Rector.—Services every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; also every WEDNESDAY EVENING at 7½.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL, EAST 14TH-ST., OPPOSITE the Academy of Music, Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER, Pastor.—Services on SUNDAY, at 11 A. M., 3½ P. M., and 7½ P. M. In the morning, sermon by Rev. Dr. OSGOOD; in the evening, lecture on the New Testament, by the Pastor. Subject—*St. John's Gospel an Unharmed Bulwark of the Faith.* Seats free.

AT STEINWAY HALL.—REV. GEO. H. HEPWORTH will preach at 10½. Subject—*The Stings of Conscience.* Evening subject—*God Will Help You.* Sunday-school at 2½, at Rutgers College, 41st-st. and 5th-av. Prayer-meeting FRIDAY EVENING, at Baptist Church, 46th-st., near 5th-av.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON, Rector. Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

AT OLD WILLETT-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near Grand-st.—Rev. GEORGE TAYLOR preaches at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school 8½ A. M. and 2 P. M.

APOLLO HALL, BROADWAY AND 28TH-st.—THOMAS GALES FORSTER, trance speaker, lectures 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; children's lyceum, 12 M.; conference, 2½ P. M.

A HALL TO LET FOR RELIGIOUS services; light, airy, and on first floor. Apply to J. OBTGEES, No. 82 5th-av.

A PEW FOR SALE, CHEAP, ONE OF the best in Madison-square Presbyterian Church. Address Box No. 14, Station E.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH.—The repairs to the Church edifice having been completed, it will be reopened for divine service on SUNDAY, Nov. 24. The Pastor, Rev. WILLIAM M. TAYLOR, D. D., will preach morning and evening; services commencing at 10½ and 7½. "Songs of the Sanctuary," the hymn-book recently adopted by the Church, will be used.

BLEECKER-STREET MISSION, NO. 11 Carmine-st., third door above Bleecker.—Episcopal services, with sermon by the Chaplain, J. BELIN ZAVAL, at 11 A. M. Subject—*Immortality of the Soul.* Bleecker-street and Sixth-avenue cars pass the door.

BIBLE AND NO JESUITS.—OSCAR HUGO will preach his last Sabbath sermon in New-York SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock, in Sixteenth-street Baptist Church, between 7th and 8th avs. Subject—*Rome's Designs on American Liberties.*

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORNER of Park-av. and 34th-st.—Rev. A. P. PUTNAM, D. D., will preach SUNDAY, 24th, in the MORNING. In the EVENING the installation service of Rev. Henry Powers, over the society, will take place, commencing at 7½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, 28th-st. and 9th-av.—SUNDAY services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. SUNDAY EVENING lectures, in illustration of the *Early Christian Faith and Practice from the Roman Catacombs and Mosaics*, in course of delivery by the Rector, Dr. LUNDY.

CHRIST CHURCH, CORNER 5TH-av. and 35th-st.—To relieve the pressure upon accommodations in this Church at the morning and evening services, there will be evening prayer and sermon by the Rector at 3½ P. M. Seats all free at this service.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, West 45th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—SUNDAY services: 7 and 11 A. M., holy communion; 4 P. M., evening prayer; 7½, sermon and a litany. Thanksgiving Day—7 and 11 A. M., holy communion; 4½ P. M., evening prayer.

COME AND LEARN THE TRUTH!—Bishop SNOW, of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY at 3 P. M.; seats free. Subject—*The Parable of the Rich Man and Lazarus.*

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, 57th-st., near Lexington-av.—Rev. EDWARD O. FLAGG, D. D., Rector, will preach in the MORNING at 10½, and in the EVENING at 8 o'clock. Sunday-school at 3 P. M.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, south side of West 42d-st., near 7th-av. Preaching MORNING and EVENING by the Pastor, Rev. FRED. EVANS. Subjects—*The Fair and its Lessons; Not far from the Kingdom.* All are welcome.

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION, (Episcopal,) 50th-st., east of 3d-av., Rev. U. T. TRACY, Rector.—Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH, WEST 28TH-ST., near Broadway.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. W. C. DAWSON. Evening discourse addressed to young men. Come and hear.

CORNELL MEMORIAL M. E. CHURCH, East 76th-st.—Preaching by Rev. F. BROWN, Pastor, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M.

"DOES THE LIGHT OF NATURE prove a God?"—Analogy in science, and its relations to theology, by STEPHEN PEARL ANDREWS, at Mohawk Hall, south-west corner of 8th-av. and 16th-st., on SUNDAY at 7½ P. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. G. F. KROTEL, D. D., Pastor.—Services SUNDAY, 24th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—Services on SABBATH at 3 o'clock P. M. On Thanksgiving there will be services from 12 M.; dinner at 1 o'clock P. M. Singing, recitations, &c., by the children. All interested cordially invited.

FREE SUNDAY EVENING SERVICES at the Church of St. John Baptist, Rev. Dr. DUFFIE, Rector, corner Lexington-av. and 35th-st.—MORNING SERVICE at 10½ o'clock. Strangers furnished with seats.

LYRIC HALL, NO. 723 6TH-AV., (RESERVOIR-square.) O. B. FROTHINGHAM, Pastor of the Independent Society, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*The Dream of Unity.*

MRS. HASTINGS, THE SOUTHERN Missionary, wife of H. L. Hastings, of Boston, editor of the *Christian*, will preach in the Attorney-street Protestant Methodist Church, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 27, at 7½ P. M.

MADISON-AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, corner of 57th-st.—Preaching by Rev. H. D. GANSE, the Pastor, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

MURRAY-HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; preaching by Rev. E. H. GILLETT, D. D.

NEW TESTAMENT WORDS ABOUT NATURE.—Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., will deliver a course of lectures on the above topic in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av. and 42d-st., on SUNDAY EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock. Subject for Nov. 24—*What the Stars Say.*

NOTICE.—REGULAR PREACHING SERVICE will be held every SABBATH EVENING at 7½ o'clock, at the Colgate Mission, No. 332 East 20th-st., by Rev. W. C. P. RHOADES. The public are invited to attend. All seats free. WILLIAM KEMP, Superintendent.

OLD JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Nassau and William sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. S. WEED, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free; all cordially invited.

REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR., D. D., will preach (D. V.) in the Seamen's Chapel, No. 365 West-st., between LeRoy and Morton sts., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, (24th.) Seats all free. All are invited to attend. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

REV. I. S. DIEHL WILL ADDRESS THE Sunday-school of St. Paul's Reformed Church, Rutger's Chapel, 5th-av. and 42d-st., SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Subject: *Sunday-schools Around the World.* Seats free. All are invited.

REV. C. S. HARROWER, PASTOR ST. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., will preach SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½, and EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

REV. J. G. WHITE WILL DISCUSS Romanism, at M. E. Tabernacle, Greenpoint, Long Island, at 10½ A. M. At First Baptist Church, at 7½ P. M. Also MONDAY NIGHT, at Old Reformed Church.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP WILL PREACH at the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., EVENING discourse on *John the Baptist.*

REV. JOHN G. OAKLEY WILL PREACH SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. in the Duane M. E. Church on Hudson-st., near Spring. Seats free.

REV. MR. PENDLETON WILL PREACH in the West Fifty-third-street Baptist Church, on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½. Evening at 7½.

ST. IGNATIUS CHURCH, 40TH-ST., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. F. C. EWER, D. D., Rector.—Services on SUNDAY at 7, 9 and 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. In the EVENING the Rector will repeat, by request, the sermon from the text—*What Think ye of Christ?*

ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 55TH-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., Rev. W. R. CARROLL, Rector.—Divine service on SUNDAYS at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject Sunday morning—*Divine Provision.* Sunday-school at 2½. Strangers cordially invited.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.—THE ANNUAL collection for Thanksgiving Day will be made in the chapel of the hospital SUNDAY AFTERNOON. The sermon by Rev. W. W. SEVER, Assistant Pastor and Superintendent. Service to begin at 3½ o'clock.

ST. BARNABAS' CHAPEL, NO. 306 Mulberry-st.—THANKSGIVING DAY, divine service and sermon at 10½ A. M., after which the yearly dinner for the poor women and children. Money or provisions gratefully received by Sister ELLEN, No. 304 Mulberry-st.

SIXTH-AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH (opposite Amity-st.)—Rev. JULIUS L. DANNER, Pastor. Services SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for EVENING (fourth of the series) on *Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.* Strangers welcome.

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner Broome and Ridge sts.—Rev. W. W. ATTERBURY will preach SUNDAY, Nov. 24, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. A. S. RULIFFSON will preach at 7½ P. M.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching SUNDAY, Nov. 24, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. A. D. VAIL. Seats free.

ST. ALBAN'S (FREE) CHURCH, EAST 47th-st., Rev. C. W. MORRILL, Rector.—SUNDAY seventh anniversary. Principal services at 8, 10½ A. M., 4, 7½ P. M.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON-av.—EVENING SERVICE on SUNDAY, Nov. 24, at 7½ o'clock; sermon by Rev. Dr. TYNG.

THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET REFORMED CHURCH, Rev. ISAAC RILEY, Pastor. —Rev. PETER STRYKER, D. D., is expected to preach in this Church on SUNDAY, 24th inst., at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Paradise Restored.* And at 7½ P. M., on *Gold and Gambling.*

THE MEMORIAL SERMON OF THE late Francis Vinton, D. D., will be preached in Trinity Church on FRIDAY next, Nov. 29, at 11 o'clock noon, by Rev. MORGAN DIX, D. D.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 23.

By Judge Freedman.

William Fitch vs. Thomas Curry et al.; order granted.

William Harris vs. Charles A. Perrine; see memorandum on papers for counsel.

By Chief-Justice Barbour.

Miller vs. Earle; see memorandum for counsel.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Theodore F. Sanxay vs. Ferdinand Scheattler; both defaults to be opened; order to be settled on notice.

Jacob Levy vs. Caleb A. Burgess; David Wolf vs. Aaron Jacob; see opinions with Clerk.

In the matter of Solomon Jacobs; motion denied.

John Ryan vs. James J. Phalen et al.; proceedings dismissed, with $10 costs.

Robert Rennie vs. Nicholas R. Connor; order granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 23.

By Judge Joseph F. Daly.

Butler vs. White; justification adjourned to Nov. 29, to allow of the sureties to be substituted and to justify.

White vs. Matherson; motion denied.

Acxin vs. The American National Bank; injunction continued on terms.

Dodge et al. vs. Mestayer; motion denied.

Millard vs. Berge; motion denied; injunction dissolved.

Drislaire vs. Webter; motion denied.

O'Gorman vs. Kamack; see decision.

Clark vs. Clark; motion denied.

J. Blanck vs. Adelaide A. Blanck; judgment of divorce granted to plaintiff.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 272.—Dillon vs. United States.—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—Dillon claimed, under the Captured and Abandoned Property act, the proceeds of 153 bales of cotton, captured at Savannah, in 1861. Then residing in New-York, he owned 195 shares of the stock of a cotton press in Savannah; and to protect his interest, in April of that year made a deed, acknowledged in New-York, conveying his shares to one Cohen, a personal friend residing in Savannah. In form, the deed was an absolute sale. From a dividend on these shares, collected by Cohen, he purchased the cotton in question. Prior to collecting the dividend, Cohen had purchased the cotton with his own funds, but afterward transferred it to the credit of the press shares. The Court found that Dillon was a loyal citizen, but held that the deed was void, and Cohen's acts vested no title in Dillon to the cotton. It is here insisted that the purpose of the deed was simply to cover and protect the property of Dillon, a loyal citizen, from seizure or confiscation by the enemy, and that, as Cohen acted only as a friend, and never having claimed any interest in the property, there is no principle of the law of nations violated by the transaction. It is submitted that there is nothing to show that the agency was created *in flagrante bello*, and that the Court erred in its judgment on these facts.

C. H. Hill for Government; Carlisle and McPherson for claimant.

No. 267.—*Jones, Assignee, &c.*, vs. *Futschle.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Missouri.—This was a proceeding by Jones, as assignee, to recover of Jacob Futschle, Jr., certain lands in Missouri alleged to have been conveyed to him by Futschle, Sr., in fraud of the rights of his creditors. The Court below found that the allegations of fraud were not proven, and dismissed the bill. The appeal maintains that the decree should be reversed, because it was contrary to the facts in the case as shown on the trial and not in accordance with law; alleging, too, that the Court erred in holding the conveyance valid, and in ruling that an assignee cannot maintain an action to set aside a fraudulent conveyance made before the debtor was adjudged a bankrupt. It is also insisted that the assignee may maintain an action to set aside a fraudulent conveyance made before the passage of the Bankrupt law.

James A. Buchanan for appellant; appellee not appearing.

The Aubrie Murder Trial.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, the case of Emil Aubrie, on trial for the murder of his wife, was continued before Judge Bedford and a jury. The following witnesses were examined by the defense: Noel Stefani, August Wagner, John H. Killiaren, J. B. Tichnan, Thos. Vignon, Joseph Strauss, Henry Cordier, Natalie Grenbach, Marie Bayard, Dr. Henry Goulden, and Dr. Thad. M. B. Cross, assistant Professor of Mental and Nervous Diseases, Bellevue College and New-York State Hospital. The latter witness testified that he thought the prisoner insane at the time of his examination of him, in the Tombs, during the present month. He was suffering from congestion of the brain, was very excitable, always talking of his wife, &c. Dr. Goulden, for five years head of an insane asylum in Paris, testified that he also had examined the prisoner and thought him insane. The Court adjourned until Monday at 11.

Statistics for the Week.

Eighteen hundred and forty-one arrests were made by the Police in this City last week. There were reported, last week, 439 deaths, 480 births, and 176 marriages, showing a decrease of 5 deaths and 54 marriages, and an increase of 39 births over last week. Ten deaths were from small-pox, and 6 new cases were reported during the week.

Fire-Marshal McSpedon reports 28 fires for the week ending at noon yesterday. Estimated loss, $1,795. Insurance, $113,400. The causes of the several fires were as follows: Carelessness, 9; foul chimneys, 3; gaslight set fire to curtain, 1; gas-pipe, 2; improperly constructed furnace, 1; kerosene lamps, 4; liquid gas lamp, 1; overheated furnace, 1; overheated heater, 1; spontaneous combustion, 2.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY—WINTER ARRANGEMENT. Taking effect Nov. 6, 1872. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:

For New-Durham and Maywood—7, 9, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:10, 6:20 P. M.

For Ridgefield Park, Bogota, Dundee Lake, Market st., (Paterson,) and Riverside—7, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:10, 6:20 P. M.

For Hackensack, Lodi, Paterson, Hawthorne, Midland Park, and Wortendyke—7, †9, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 3:30, 4:30, 5:10, 6:20 P. M.

For Van Winkles—7, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 5:10, 6:20 P. M.

For Wyckoff, Pompton, and Montclair Junction—7, 9, 10:50 A. M.; 3:30, 4:30, 5:10 P. M.

For Campgan and Crystal Lake—7, 10:50 A. M.; 4:30, 5:10 P. M.

For Oakland, Bloomingdale, and West Bloomingdale—7, 9, 10:50 A. M.; 4:30, 5:10 P. M.

For Smith Mills, Charlotteburg, Oak Ridge, Snufftown and Ogdensburg—7, 9 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

For New Foundland, Stockholm, Franklin, Sussex Junction, Hamburg, Deckertown and Unionville—7, 9 A. M.; 3:30 and 4:30 P. M.

For Middletown, Pine Bush, Bloomingburg, Wurtsboro, Liberty Falls, and Ellenville*—7, 9 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.

Returning leave Ellenville 7:42 A. M.; 2:30 P. M. Liberty Falls, 6:55 A. M.; 1:35 P. M. Bloomingburg, 8:30 A. M.; 3:20, 5 P. M. Middletown, 8:55 A. M.; 3:47, 5:45 P. M. Unionville, 6:05, 9:38 A. M.; 4:39, 7:05 P. M. West Bloomingdale, 6:15, 8:03 A. M.; 1:20, 6:37 P. M. Wortendyke, 5:25, 6:52, 8:41, 11:47 A. M.; 1:57, 4, 7:16, 10:51 P. M. Paterson, 5:43, 6:50, 7:55, 9, 12:05 P. M.; 2:16, 4:19, 7:36 P. M.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.
WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

* To Middletown and Pine Bush only. † Does not stop at Lodi.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
Trains leave James-slip, New-York, as follows, (leave 34th-st. fifteen minutes later:)
8:30 A. M., Greenport Mail.
10:30 A. M., Northport and Locust Valley Way.
12:30 P. M., Jamaica Accommodation.
3:00 P. M., Riverhead, Sag Harbor, and Locust Valley Express, (through to Greenport Saturdays.)
4:00 P. M., Northport and Locust Valley Express.
5:00 P. M., Hempstead and Rockaway Express.
6:00 P. M., Northport Way.
All trains connect at Mineola with Hempstead, and at Jamaica with East New-York.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES FOR DANCING, AT NO. 212 5TH-AV.
Twice-a-week classes on Mondays and Thursdays, Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Once a week, on Saturday morning and Friday evening. Monday and Thursday evenings for gentlemen.
For terms, &c., send for circular.

TRENOR'S DANCING ACADEMY, Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., Reservoir-Square.
Pupils can commence at any time, attend at their convenience, and learn any dance, such as the REDOWA WALTZ, GLIDE WALTZ, &c. For days and hours, send or call for circulars.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST., NOW OPEN. PARTICULARS IN CIRCULAR.

BALLET-MASTER DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 24 West 4th-st., near Broadway.—Day and Evening Classes. All dances taught in one quarter; six in six private lessons.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER.—STEAM MARBLE AND MARBLEIZING works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

S. KLABER & CO.—MARBLE-WORKS, No. 222 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. Marble and marbleized mantels; monuments of superior workmanship at very low prices.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE FEMME DE CHAMBRE FRANÇAISE, ayant un très bon accent, sachant coudre, coiffer faire les robes et les chapeaux, désire une place; excellentes références de Paris et New-York. S'adresser de 10 à 4 heures chez Mme. Follmer, 6me. av., 384.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT GIRL, WILLING to do some chamber-work and washing, and make herself generally useful. Apply from 11 to 2 o'clock, at No. 20 East 37th-st., corner of Madison-av.

WANTED—A LADY FOR AN OCCASIONAL copyist; send specimen of writing, and address to COMPILER, Box No. 140 Times Office.

AUCTION SALES.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF THE JUNCTION RAILROAD.—Notice is hereby given, that pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana, rendered on the 13d day of May, 1872, in a certain cause in Chancery, wherein Joseph C. Butler and Charles B. Foote, Trustees, were complainants, and the Junction Railroad Company, Morris K. Jesup and Charles Lanier, Trustees, and others were defendants; and also pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Ohio, rendered on the 4th day of June, 1872, in a certain cause in Chancery wherein the said Morris K. Jesup and Charles Lanier, Trustees, were complainants, and the said Junction Railroad Company, and the said Joseph C. Butler and Charles B. Foote, Trustees, and others were defendants, the undersigned Receiver in the causes and Commissioner to make sale as designated in both said decrees, will on TUESDAY, the 26th day of November, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon, at the door of the Court-house of said Circuit Court of the United States in the City of Indianapolis in the State of Indiana, offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, ($50,000 of which will be paid at the time of sale, and the balance on delivery of possession, and within thirty days from sale,) all the following property and franchises, viz.: the Railroad of the said Junction Railroad Company leading from the said City of Indianapolis, through the counties of Marion, Hancock, Shelby, Rush, Fayette and Union, in the State of Indiana, and through the County of Butler in the State of Ohio to the City of Hamilton, in said County and State, together with all the franchises of said Company, its right of way, road-bed, track, switches, depots, water stations, cars, locomotives, machinery, fixtures and property of every kind whatsoever owned by said Company, excepting, however, one and one-half acres of ground situate near the Eastern boundary of said City of Indianapolis, claimed by Jonathan M. Ridenour, and which is specifically described in said first named decree, and thereby for the present exempted from sale. The property and franchises aforesaid will be sold as an entirety, as will that portion thereof situate within the State of Ohio, as that situate within the State of Indiana, the said two decrees, which are concurrent and co-operative, so ordering and decreeing.
WILLIAM D. GRISWOLD, Receiver and Commissioner to sell.

PRIVATE LIBRARY AT AUCTION.
Clinton Hall Sale-rooms. GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers. FRIDAY, SATURDAY, and MONDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 29, 30, and Dec. 2, at 7½ o'clock. Sale of a very valuable PRIVATE LIBRARY of choice ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BOOKS, comprising Dibdin's "Topographical Antiquities," five volumes; Blade's "Life of Caxton," two volumes; "Stafford Gallery," two volumes, folio; "Royal Gallery of Art," folio; Daniel & Ayton's "Picturesque Voyage," four volumes, folio; "Œuvres de Buffon," colored plates, twenty volumes; "Appleton's Cyclopædia," sixteen volumes, half morocco, &c.; also, many rare works of French Facetiæ, History, Voyages, Travels, &c. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of P. DOWLING, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, assignee in Bankruptcy of the above-named bankrupt, will sell at public auction, at No. 18 Murray-street, in the City of New-York, by Aaron Claflin, auctioneer, on TUESDAY, Dec. 3, 1872, at 12 o'clock M., the following assets of the estate of P. Dowling, bankrupt: One lot of boots, shoes, and uppers; one lot of shoe machinery; one lot of store fixtures, store and office furniture; one lot of shoe-findings, leather, skins, boxes, &c.
Terms of sale, cash, and to be confirmed by the Court. Catalogues to be furnished on day of sale.
J. E. PRAY, Assignee.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,
NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR BOYS & YOUNG GENTLEMEN, BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th-st.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, No. 252 Madison-av. School hours, 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

AT DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL College, No. 875 Broadway, pupils have private instruction day or evening, and learn business writing, book-keeping, arithmetic, in a few practical lessons.

MISS STEERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 48 West 17th-st., will re-open Thursday, Sept. 26. Application may be made by letter, or personally, as above.
Mrs. STEERS' finishing class for Young Ladies in Historical Readings, Literature, &c., and classes in French Conversation and Languages, will commence Oct. 15.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE. Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER'S French Protestant Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 36 East 35th-st., (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris.) FRENCH CLASSES FOR LADIES three times a week.

PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, Broadway, corner 33d-st.; down-town, No. 62 Bowery. Book-keeping, arithmetic, grammar, spelling; twenty-four writing lessons, $2 50. Ladies qualified as book-keepers and cashiers.

AN ENGLISH LADY AS GOVERNESS in first-class family; speaks French fluently; English, DRAWING, OIL PAINTING, pastel; references. Address M. P., care of Mr. Christern, No. 77 University-place.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 13 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

GERMAN PRIVATELY TAUGHT BY DR. BENDAN, late of the University, at 136 West 41; prepares for College.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

MISS F. S. PRIEST WILL REOPEN her school, 229 East 19th-st., MONDAY, Sept. 23.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A TUTOR COMPETENT TO PREPARE a young man for college; hours between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. Address PETER FAY, New-York Stock Exchange.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office.
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

COLORED RELIEF ROOM, AT NO. 69 East 10th-st.—Several first-class colored women as cooks, chamber-maids, and laundresses; also, a first-class coachman and waiter just arrived from the South.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO first-class English girls in one house; City or country; one as excellent plain cook and laundress; the other as chamber-maid, seamstress, and nurse. Apply for three days at the Swedish Office, No. 10 Broadway.

COOK.—A SUPERIOR SCOTCH GIRL AS first-class cook, and to assist in the laundry; City or country. Apply for three days at the Swedish Employment Office, No. 10 Broadway.

DRESS-MAKING.—AN EXPERT DRESS-maker wishes families' patronage; suits made from $10 upward; cloaks and evening dresses; will call at the house to fit if desired; ring second bell. Call for Miss Britton, No. 323 6th-av., near 20th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE young American widow, to do house-work in a small family, or upstairs work; best reference. Call on Monday at the corner of 3d-av. and 39th-st., over drug-store.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SUPERIOR SWEDish girl, speaking English, in this City or Brooklyn, as first-class seamstress, or she will go as chamber-maid and nurse. Apply for three days at the Swedish Employment Office, No. 10 Broadway.

WASHING.—A COLORED WOMAN wishes families' or gentlemen's washing; neatly done, and terms moderate. Sarah Johnson, No. 216 West 29th-st., first floor, back room.

MALES.

A STENOGRAPHER DESIRES A POSITION in either a commercial or law office; the latter preferred. Address SHORT-HAND, Box No. 155 *Times* Office.

PORTER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS LIGHT porter or accountant. Address J. G., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED young man, as waiter, coachman or groom; is willing to make himself generally useful; has excellent reference from present employer. Apply for three days at No. 2 Broadway, Room No. 11.

WAITER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PRIVATE waiter, Protestant, accustomed to the duties of a first-class private family; the best of City references given. Address A. B., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN IN A private family as waiter; thoroughly understands his duties. Address J. C., Union Market, 759 6th-av.

FURNITURE.

E. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
Office and Library Furniture.
NO. 103 FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK.
Fine Cylinder Desks.

[ESTABLISHED 1807.]
B. M. COWPERTHWAIT & CO., 155 Chatham-street.
FURNITURE AND CARPETS, PARLOR SUITES, CHAMBER SUITES, DINING-ROOM SUITES, MIRRORS, DESKS, and a general and varied assortment of every description of FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, MATTRESSES & BEDDING, at VERY LOW PRICES for cash. Payments by Installments, if Desired.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
Johnson, Burns & Co.,
IMPORTERS,
Will offer on MONDAY, Nov. 25, the balance of their Fall and Winter importations of
FRENCH MILLINERY GOODS,
at 33 per cent. less than gold cost.

FRENCH TRIMMED BONNETS AND ROUND HATS.
$20, reduced from $30.
$18 50, reduced from $27.
$16 50, reduced from $25.
$15, reduced from $22.
A large assortment of Black Velvet Bonnets and Hats for Ladies and Misses, with choice Ostrich Plumes and Fancy Feathers, from $8 to $18 50.

We would call special attention to our
MOURNING DEPARTMENT,
where ladies will find the best brands of Courtauld's English Crape, manufactured in the most unique designs for all mourning purposes.
Black Crape and Silk Bonnets and Hats from $7 to $12 50.
We give our very best attention to all special orders for this department.

ROUND HATS.
Ladies', Misses', and Children's Felt, St. James' Hats, untrimmed, in great variety, at $1 38 each.
Will close out the balance of our large stock of French Felt Untrimmed Hats at 75c., $1, and $1 25.

RIBBONS.
Our own importation. Warranted all silk.
200 cartons No. 12 Colored Gros Grain at 45c.
186 cartons No. 16 Colored Gros Grain at 50c.
7 inch all silk Sash Ribbons, 95c., $1 25 and $1 75 per yard, reduced from $1 25, $1 65, and $1 85.

FRENCH FLOWERS.
A large assortment of elegant French Flowers for Weddings and Evening Dresses, also arranged to order, at very low prices.
Johnson, Burns & Co.,
Nos. 34 and 36 East 14th-st., Union-square.

GREAT BARGAINS IN LACES.
Johnson, Burns & Co.,
UNION-SQUARE.
In order to make room for a large stock of goods now arriving for the Holidays, have made still further reductions on all their Lace Goods, Handkerchiefs and Embroideries.

BLACK THREAD LACES.
40c. per yard, reduced from 48c.
60c. per yard, reduced from 70c.
$1 per yard, reduced from $1 15.
$1 30 per yard, reduced from $1 50.
$1 65 per yard, reduced from $1 87.
$1 85 per yard, reduced from $2 10.
All prices upward reduced in the same proportion.

FRENCH GUIPURE LACES.
250 pieces, 95c. per yard, worth $1 25; also very choice patterns at $1 10, $1 15, $1 25, $1 35, $1 65, $1 85, $2, $2 50 and upward—Great Bargains.

YAK LACES.
An invoice of Black and Colored Yak Laces, in all the new shades, at $1, $1 35, $1 50, $1 85, $2 per yard—just opened.

LACE VAILS
in all the new shapes in great variety; also new patterns in Spanish Nets and Edgings.
A new lot of Black Thread Barbes in extra fine qualities, at $4 75, $5, $6, $6 75 and $7 50—LESS THAN GOLD COST.

EMBROIDERIES.
15,000 yards of Hamburg Edgings, purchased at the late auction sales, from 12c. to $2 per yard—the greatest bargains ever offered.
Embroidered sets, 75c. and upward.

HANDKERCHIEFS.
Choice goods in Ladies' and Gentlemen's initialed Handkerchiefs at 95c. each. Ladies' plain Hemstitched Handkerchiefs at $2 90, $3, $3 50, $4 10 and $4 50 per dozen. Also several job lots of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Handkerchiefs, slightly soiled, at a reduction of thirty-three per cent. on cost of importation.
Johnson, Burns & Co.,
NOS. 34 AND 36 EAST 14TH-ST., UNION-SQUARE.

Johnson, Burns & Co.,
UNION-SQUARE.
Having purchased an importer's stock of
ENGLISH MERINO UNDER-WEAR
at a large discount, will offer on MONDAY, Nov. 25, the following goods in their
HOSIERY DEPARTMENT
at a reduction of twenty-five per cent., from former prices.
Ladies' Merino Vests, low neck, at 75c., 85c. and $1.
Ladies' Merino Vests, high neck, at $1 13, $1 25 and $1 50.
Ladies' Merino Vests, high neck, long sleeves, at $1, $1 25 and $1 50.
Ladies' Merino Drawers at $1, $1 25 and $1 50.
Misses Merino Vests at 50c., 65c. and 75c.
Misses Merino Pantalettes and Drawers, 80c., 85c., and 95c.
Boys' Merino Vests, 85c., $1, and $1 25.
Boys' Merino Pants, 75c., 80c. and $1.
Men's Merino Vests and Drawers at $1, $1 25, and $1 65.
Men's English Canton Flannel Drawers of superior quality and finish at $1 35 per pair.
Men's Scarlet Wool Shirts and Drawers, extra fine, at $2 65.
Men's Merino and Wool half Hose, 50c. per pair.
Ladies' and children's Plain and Fancy Wool Hosiery in great variety.

REDUCTION IN GLOVES.
Two-button Kid Gloves reduced to $1, $1 15, and $1 25.
Courvoissiers, two button, $2.
Courvoissiers, one button, $1 65.
A large assortment of Winter Gloves in Cloth, Kid, Calf, Doe, and Buckskin, lined with wool, for ladies, gents, and children at very low prices.

GENTS' FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.
A large assortment of Fine Shirts on hand, and made to order, fit guaranteed. Collars, Cuffs, Scarfs, Neckties, Bows, Suspenders, &c. Plain and Embroidered Shirt Bosoms in great variety and at very low prices.

UMBRELLAS.
150, 28-inch Gingham Umbrellas, steel frames, at $1 25, worth $1 75.
18 dozen, 26-inch English Alpaca Umbrellas at $2, worth $2 50.
Ladies' Silk Umbrellas, $4 25, $4 75, and $5 50.
Gents' Silk Umbrellas, $6, $6 75, and $7 50.
Johnson, Burns & Co.,
NOS. 34 AND 36 EAST 14TH-ST., UNION-SQUARE.

D. O'SULLIVAN & CO.,
NO. 900 BROADWAY.
CORNER OF 20TH-ST.
Have now opened their Fall importations of
RICH PARIS GARMENTS.
In Velvet, Cloth, Silk and Fur Cloaks.
Embroidered Camel's Hair and Cashmere Polonaise, Camel's Hair Cloth, English Navy Blue Waterproof Cloths, and other new Cloakings.
FUR TRIMMINGS TO MATCH.
Ladies' and Children's Under-clothing, Morning Wrappers, Misses' Cloaks and Suits; French Lingerie of every description, very cheap and beautifully made.
The best French Corsets and Boudier's Kid Gloves.
BONNET AND BELLON'S BEST
BLACK SILKS,
AT MUCH LESS THAN MARKET RATES.
D. O'SULLIVAN & CO.,
NO. 900 BROADWAY.

D. O'SULLIVAN & CO.,
900 BROADWAY, CORNER 20TH-ST.
Will open on MONDAY, Nov. 25,
One case PARIS VELVET CLOAKS,
From $75 to $100.
To which they invite special attention.
D. O'SULLIVAN & CO.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

VALUABLE BOOKS AT AUCTION.
COMPRISING AN EXTENSIVE COLLECTION OF SCARCE AND CURIOUS BOOKS ON THE MORMONS, THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, ILLUSTRATED WORKS AND CHOICE SPECIMENS. By BLAKE, DORE, TURNER, DARLEY, &c., BOOKS ON THE FINE ARTS, Facetiæ, Trials, Caricatures and Etchings, and many Other Works of Great Rarity.
To be sold at auction on MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 25 and 26, BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., Nos. 694 and 696 Broadway, New-York. Sale to commence at 7½ o'clock each evening.

THE ABLEST BOOK OF ITS KIND in the world is Dr. E. B. FOOTE'S PLAIN HOME TALK AND MEDICAL COMMON SENSE, published by the MURRAY HILL PUBLISHING COMPANY, No. 129 East 28th-st. The author is a well-known and successful practitioner of this City, and his bold, independent statement of facts in a common-sense way is appreciated by thousands of delighted readers of the book throughout the country. The new edition of PLAIN HOME TALK is beautifully printed and bound in one volume of nearly 1,000 octavo pages, and is one of the most suitable books for a holiday gift that can be found. Price $3 25; to be had only of agents or the publishers. Agents wanted everywhere. Contents table sent free.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.,
METALS,
No. 292 PEARL-STREET,
Near Beekman-st. NEW-YORK.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

FRANKFIELD & CO., JEWELERS, NO. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 323 8th-av., corner 28th-st.—American watches, solid silver and finest silver-plated ware; French, American, and cuckoo clocks. Choice selections at manufacturers' prices.

DRY GOODS.

BARGAINS THIS WEEK
IN
SILKS, DRESS GOODS, CLOAKS, SHAWLS, FURS, WALKING COSTUMES, MISSES' SUITS, MISSES' CLOAKS, MISSES' SACQUES, BOYS' SUITS,
SEAL-SKIN SACQUES, FLANNELS, DOMESTICS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, UPHOLSTERY GOODS, MILLINERY, CORSETS, SKIRTS, LINENS, BLANKETS, COMFORTABLES, &c., &c.
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
BROADWAY, CORNER 20TH-ST.
GRAND-ST., CORNER CHRYSTIE.

H. O'NEILL & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF FRENCH MILLINERY GOODS,
respectfully announce to their customers and public
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
RIBBONS.
No. 12, COLORED GROS GRAIN, all silk, 42c.
No. 16, COLORED GROS GRAIN, all silk, 48c.
50 cartons 7-inch COLORED SASH RIBBONS, all silk, 90c., worth $1 25.
20 cartons 6-inch COLORED WATERED SASH RIBBONS, $1.
100 cartons 6 and 7 inch WATERED VELVET SASH RIBBONS, 75c. and $1. Goods which cost in gold $1 25 and $1 75 per yard.
25 cartons 6 and 7 inch BLACK SASH RIBBONS, all silk, 75c. and 95c.
ROMAN SASHES,
FANCY SASHES,
FANCY WATERED SASHES.

H. O'NEILL & CO.,
ON MONDAY, NOV. 25,
WILL REDUCE THEIR PRICES OF ROUND HATS.
50 dozen FELT HATS, at 95c.
200 dozen FINEST QUALITY FELT HATS, $1 35.
100 dozen TRIMMED FELT HATS, $2 and $2 35.
75 dozen SILK VELVET HATS AND BONNETS, $2 98.
LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S ROUND HATS IN SILK, VELVET AND FELT, IN ALL THE NEWEST SHAPES.
LACES.
Splendid assortment of BLACK FRENCH GUIPURE, BLACK FRENCH THREAD, VALENCIENNES, &c.
BLACK THREAD BARBS, POINT GAZE AND POINT APPLIQUE HANDKERCHIEFS, COLLARS, CAPES, SETS AND BARBS, &c.
The newest novelties in made-up LACE GOODS for evening wear, made up and to order.
A SPECIALTY OF CHILDREN'S LACE CAPS.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF LACE VAILS, IN ALL THEIR NEWEST SHAPES.

H. O'NEILL & CO.
Will offer extraordinary bargains in VELVETS.
50 pieces BLACK SILK VELVET, $2 and $2 25.
25 pieces BLACK SILK VELVET, $2 50, $2 75, and $3.
27-inch BLACK SILK VELVET, $4 75, reduced from $6.
We are now offering a line of BLACK SILK VELVETS, bought at recent auction sales.
COLORED SILK VELVETS, in all the newest shades.
WINDSOR TIES.
500 dozen WINDSOR TIES, 50c.
1,000 dozen WINDSOR TIES, finest goods made, 63c.
500 dozen ROMAN TIES, 26c.
CRAPE DE CHINE SCARFS,
FLOWERS, FEATHERS,
OSTRICH PLUMES,
JET ORNAMENTS.
We have now open the largest and most complete stock of MILLINERY and LACE GOODS ever offered at retail in the City.
The above goods selected with special care for fine City trade.
H. O'NEILL & CO.,
Nos. 327 and 329 6th-av. and 20th-st.

JAMES M'CREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL ADD ON MONDAY, NOV. 25,
TO THEIR UNRIVALED COLLECTION OF SILKS,
A FULL LINE OF 22-INCH COLORED SILKS $2 25.
1 CASE 25-INCH EXTRA CASHEMIRE FINISH IN THE NEWEST NONDESCRIPT SHADES, PEACOCK, BLUE, BRONZE, RESADA, $2 75.
STRIPED SILKS IN COLORS, AND BLACK AND WHITE, $1, $1 25, $1 50, $2, &c.
WE PARTICULARLY REQUEST INSPECTION OF OUR CELEBRATED AND MAGNIFICENTLY-ASSORTED STOCK OF BLACK SILKS, HAVING CONSTANTLY ON HAND THE WELL-KNOWN MAKES OF
BELLON, from $1 25, $1 50.
GOURD CACHEMIRE, $2, $2 25, $2 50.
GUINET DRAP DE FRANCE, $2, $2 50.
PONCET'S CACHEMIRE EXTRA, $2 50, $3.
BONNET GROS GRAIN, $2 25 TO THE FINEST MANUFACTURED.
MACOR'S SATIN FINISH, $2 25, $2 50.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, NOV. 25,
A SPLENDID STOCK OF POINT, POINT APPLIQUE, VALENCIENNES, AND THREAD LACE COLLARS, SLEEVES, HANDKERCHIEFS, BARBES, AND CAPES, SUITABDE FOR PRESENTS, AT DECIDED BARGAINS.
ALSO, A FULL LINE OF YAK LACES, IN ALL THE NEW SHADES.
A SPLENDID STOCK OF HAMBURGH EDGINGS, INSERTIONS AND BANDS IN NEW PATTERNS,
EMBROIDERED LINEN SETS, COLLARS, SLEEVES, AND TIES, AT VERY LOW PRICES.
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF RIBBONS, TIES, ROMAN SASHES, &c., &c., IN ALL THE NEW SHADES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OFFER, ON MONDAY, NOV. 25,
A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF PARIS BROCHE AND PAISLEY SHAWLS, HAVING BEEN BOUGHT AT THE RECENT AUCTION SALES, AND ARE ABLE TO OFFER THEM AT NEARLY ONE-HALF THEIR ORIGINAL VALUE.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
NOW OFFER IN THEIR LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT,
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' WALKING SUITS, IN SILK, SATEEN, CASHMERE, AND SERGES.
LADIES' EVENING DRESSES, IN STOCK OR MADE TO ORDER.
VELVET AND CLOTH CLOAKS IN ALL THE LATEST STYLES.
INFANTS' WARDROBES, LADIES' TROUSSEAUX, &c., &c.
A LARGE LINE OF FRENCH UNDER-CLOTHING, RECEIVED PER LAST STEAMER.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
OFFER IN THEIR FUR DEPARTMENT,
SEAL-SKIN CLOAKS, MUFFS AND BOAS.
ASTRAKHAN CLOAKS, FROM $20 to $30.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SILVER FOX SETS AND TRIMMINGS.
RUSSIA SABLE, ERMINE, MINK, LYNX, AND ALASKA SABLE SETS, AT LOW PRICES.
TRIMMING FURS, CUT ANY WIDTH, IN ALASKA, SABLE, BLACK CONEY, SEALSKIN, MINK, ASTRAKHAN, SWANS' DOWN, WHITE CONEY, &c., &c.
CHILDREN'S WHITE CONEY CLOAKS, AND FURS OF ALL KINDS.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SCARFS.
Will open a splendid assortment ON MONDAY.
J. RUSSELL,
No. 33 East 20th-st.

SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway, near 20th-st.—Beautiful changes. New Designs. Compare our styles with SUIT IMPORTERS before you buy. Patterns FITTED to the form, and warranted perfect. Come early in the day!

STERN BROS.
367 Sixth-Avenue. 367. — SIXTH-AVENUE and TWENTY-THIRD-ST., — 110 West Twenty-third-st. 110.
Will offer this week many novelties in all their departments at very
ATTRACTIVE PRICES,
in order to reduce our stock, preparatory to opening a very choice line of Goods suitable for the
COMING HOLIDAYS,
which we are now in daily receipt of.
We direct special attention to the continued inducements we are offering in Trimming and Cloaking Velvets, Satins, Plushes, Velveteens, Trimming Silks, &c.
COLORED SILK TRIMMING VELVET,
In the newest and popular colors, at $2, $2 50, $3, upward.
Black Silk Velvet, from $1 45 upward.
The largest selection of shades in the City.
Elegant Satins for every wear, at $1 19, all colors.
A full line of Black and Colored Trimming Silks.
Black and Colored All-silk Turquoise, all qualities, reduced prices.
MILLINERY DEPARTMENTS.
We have marked down our entire stock of Ladies' and Misses' Hats, in felt, plush, and velvet, to cost.
OSTRICH TIPS, WILLOW PLUMES, POMPONS, AIGRETTES, FANCY FEATHERS, AND BANDS at a reduction of thirty per cent. from former prices.
Finest French Flowers, a very chaste selection for evening wear, very cheap.
Gros Grain and Watered Bonnet Ribbon, in every conceivable shade and width.
Sash Ribbons, Scarfs, and Ties,
Superb soft silk Windsor Ties, choicest shades, 48c.
Finest French Brocaded Scarfs, reduced to 61c.
Silk Handkerchiefs and Ties, very cheap.
We beg to call the attention of customers to our very large and attractive assortment of
SWISS AND ORGANDIE DRESSES,
OVER-SKIRTS, POLONAISES, WAISTS, &c., for balls, parties, and evening occasions, our own design and manufacture, at $3 75, $4 50, $5 75, up to $45, which we are confident cannot be excelled in the City.
Special attention paid to all orders.
Also, Train and Walking Skirts, from the plainest to the most elaborate imaginable in muslin and cambric, very low.
Infants' complete Outfits and Wardrobes, comprising every requisite, at
ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES.
Infants' Embroidered Flannel Shawls, Sacques, Skirts, Merino Cloaks, very elaborately quilted and trimmed with satins and fringes.
Constantly on hand a large assortment of white and colored Tarletanes, from 24c. and up.
Swisses and Organdies, in all grades, suitable for evening wear.
We are constantly manufacturing and adding new styles of
LADIES' MORNING WRAPPERS
to our already large assortment of CASHMERE, EMPRESS CLOTH, PLAIDS, FLANNEL, SATIN, and FANCY REPS, Trimmed very attractive with satin and velvet, at $4 75, $5 25, $6 50 up to $35.
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.
Ladies' and Misses' Felt Skirts, in all colors, sizes, and qualities, from $1 81 upward.
LADIES' AND MISSES' MERINO UNDER-WEAR.
Complete lines of Under-wear, in all sizes, styles, and shapes, from the lowest to the finest lamb's wool imported. — REAL BARGAINS.
Just opened, one case of
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTH GLOVES,
In one, two, and three buttons, Comprising full lines of all colors, sizes, and makes.
Children's Velveteen Leggings.
Ladies' and Misses' Worsted Leggings.
Children's Gloves, Mittens, and Wristlets.
A VERY LARGE VARIETY.
Our Dress-Trimming and Lace Departments are, without exception, the most complete in the City, and prices always below other establishments.
STERN BROS.
367 SIXTH-AVENUE,
Sixth-avenue and Twenty-third-street,
110 West Twenty-third-street.

AT MEARES',
6TH-AV. AND 19TH-ST.
ALL THIS WEEK,
Great Bargains in every department.
Silk Dress Goods, Shawls, Cloaks, &c.,
In order to reduce stock to make room for a large display of Holiday Goods,
To be opened TUESDAY, Dec. 3.

AT MEARES',
6TH-AV. AND 19TH-ST.
ALL THIS WEEK,
Great Bargains in every department.
Silk Dress Goods, Shawls, Cloaks, &c.,
In order to reduce stock to make room for a large display of Holiday Goods,
To be opened TUESDAY, Dec. 3.

AT MEARES',
6TH-AV. AND 19TH-ST.
ALL THIS WEEK,
Great Bargains in every department.
Silk Dress Goods, Shawls, Cloaks, &c.,
In order to reduce stock to make room for a large display of Holiday Goods,
To be opened TUESDAY, Dec. 3.

BLACK GOODS.
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
FROM AUCTION.
FRENCH CASHMERES, $1; worth $1 30.
FRENCH MERINOES, $1 20; worth $1 50.
HENRIETTA CLOTH, 75c.; worth 90c.
HENRIETTA CLOTH, $1; worth $1 30.
OTTOMAN CLOTH, 50c.; worth $1 25.
CRAPE CLOTH, 50c.; worth 70c.
ALPACAS, 50c.; worth 75c.
SILKS, $1 25; worth $1 50.
SILKS, $1 90; worth $2 25.
DRAP D'ETE, $1 25 to $3 50.
SATIN STRIPES, 80c.; worth $1.
QUEEN'S CLOTH, 40c.; worth 60c.
JAPANESE POPLINS, 25c.; worth 40c.
JACKSON'S MOURNING-STORE,
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

EHRICH'S
EIGHTH-AV. — TEMPLE OF FASHION. — NEAR 24TH-ST.
ON MONDAY, NOV. 25,
we will offer our entire stock of Goods at greatly reduced prices, in order to make room for our immense assortment of
HOLIDAY GOODS AND TOYS,
which we are receiving per every European steamer.
Due notice of our
GRAND HOLIDAY OPENING
will be given in next week's papers.
VELVETS AND VELVETEENS.
We desire to call special attention to our Velvet Department, which is now fully stocked with all grades of Velvet and Velveteens, the prices of which will be found the cheapest in the City. We have reduced the price of every grade.
Our fine $1 Velveteen reduced to 75c.
Our $1 25 Velveteen reduced to $1.
Our elegant superfine black Velveteen, always sold at $1 60, reduced to $1 25. This is a special bargain.
BLACK SILK BONNET AND TRIMMING VELVETS, best grades, reduced to $1 75, $2 15, $2 40, $2 50, $2 75, and $3 per yard.
CLOAK VELVETS.
Fine Black Cloak Velvet, heavy silk face, linen back, full 28 inches wide, reduced to $5, worth $7.
Very fine black Cloak Velvet, warranted all silk face and back, full 24 inches wide, reduced to $7 95, worth $12.
Superfine black All-Silk Cloak Velvet, of the celebrated "Guinet" manufacture, at $12, worth fully $16.
Best extra fine All-Silk Cloak Velvet, very best grade manufactured by Guinet & Co., at $14, sold all over at $18 per yard.
We cordially invite an examination of our Velvets, without reference to purchase.
BARGAINS in COLORED VELVETS AND VELVETEENS, PLUSHES, SILKS, SATINS, VALOURS, TURQUOISE SILKS, DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS, SILK FRINGES, BUTTONS, LOOPS, ORNAMENTS, &C., all at greatly reduced prices.
REAL LACES.
Desirous of compressing our goods into the least possible space, in order to make room for our stock of HOLIDAY GOODS AND TOYS, we have determined even to reduce all our Real Guipure Laces from our former well-known prices, already acknowledged to be the cheapest in the City.
Best quality Real Guipure Lace, 1½-inch wide, reduced to 38c. yard.
Best quality Real Guipure Lace, 1¾-inch wide, reduced to 50c. yard.
Our 75c. Patterns reduced to 60c. and 62c. yard.
Our 88c. Patterns reduced to 75c.
Best quality full 3 inches wide, reduced to 95c. per yard.
Elegant selection of wider Patterns, up to 9 inches wide, all proportionally cheap.
A SPECIAL BARGAIN.
Real Guipure Lace, over 9 inches wide, richest design and texture, at $7, worth fully $12.
EHRICH'S — 8TH-AV. — Ladies intending to purchase Real Guipure Lace will find it greatly to their advantage to examine our very elegant assortment. We import the Goods direct from the European manufacturers warrant the quality to be the very best, and guarantee our prices to be the most reasonable in the City. — 8TH-AV. — EHRICH'S
BLACK REAL THREAD LACES,
POINT AND APPLIQUE LACES,
BLACK AND COLORED YAK LACES,
REAL THREAD AND REAL POINT BARBES,
POINT AND APPLIQUE HANDKERCHIEFS,
at extremely low prices.
Full lines of Embroideries, made up Lace Goods, LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, TIES, &c.
Lupin's two-button Kid Gloves at 80c. pair.
One lot of Francois' Kid Gloves, two buttons and bands, at 80c.; regular retail price, $1 25.
SPECIAL BARGAINS in Worsted Embroideries, Slipper and Cushion Patterns, Rugs, Suspenders, &c., &c., suitable for Holiday Presents.
MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.
Our elegant Millinery Show-rooms on second floor are filled with a very large assortment of superbly-trimmed Bonnets and Round Hats, which we will offer at reduced prices.
FEATHERS! FEATHERS! FEATHERS!
Handsome real Willow Plumes, from $1 75 upward.
Extra heavy Willow Plumes at $4 50 and $4 75.
Any shade made to order.
Our 75c. Pompons reduced to 50c.
Peacock Bands, best quality, over three-quarters yard long, reduced to 39c.
REAL FRENCH FELT HATS.
very latest quality manufactured, any shade or shape, all at $1 25.
Elegant English Felt Hats, finely trimmed and lined, reduced to $1 from $1 35.
TARLETANS, MILLINERY LACES, VEILINGS, SWISS MUSLINS, &C.
FINE FURS. FINE FURS.
CLOAKS.
SHAWLS. SHAWLS.
We have just opened a new Fur Department, and we sell fine Furs at less than ever before offered.
Children's White Fur Coney Caps at 85c.; sold everywhere at $1 25.
1,000 Children's White Fur Coney Sets, Muff and Boa, with blue or white Angora trimming, at $1 75; sold everywhere at $2 75.
Ladies' French Ermine Sets, Muff and Boa, at $4 50, worth $6 50.
Ladies' Alaska Mink Sets, Muff, with Boa or Collar, silk finish, at $5 50; worth $8.
Together with a choice assortment of the FINEST FURS, at less than the same goods can be bought in any store in the country.
Call and judge for yourselves.
Furs cleaned, altered, and refinished.
SHAWLS. SHAWLS.
Ladies' large size Shepherd's Plaid Breakfast Shawls at $1 and $1 15.
200 Ladies' Striped Shawls at $2 50; worth $3 50.
Heavy double Blanket Shawls at $2 75; worth $4 50.
Ladies' Reversible Ottoman Shawls at $3 50, $4, $4 50, $5, and upward.
Rich Broche and Paisley Shawls, from $7 to $100.
All at very low prices.
Water-proof Cloaks for Ladies and Children, from $2 upward.
All the latest styles of Beaver Cloth Sacques and Talma Sacques, Postillion Basques, with sleeve cape, Cloaks, at $2 25, $3, $3 50 up to $45.
Ladies' Cape Sacques, with fur trimmings, very rich, at $11 50.
MERINO UNDER-WEAR.
Ladies' Fine Merino Vests, high neck and long sleeves, at 68c., worth $1.
Large assortment of HOSIERY, CORSETS, FURNISHING GOODS, NOTIONS, PERFUMERY, SOAPS, &c.
Orders by mail receive special attention.
Samples and price lists sent free on application.
Polite attention to all at
EHRICH'S
TEMPLE OF FASHION,
Nos. 287 and 289 8th-av. near 24th-st.
P. S.—Ladies from Brooklyn can reach our establishment conveniently from South Ferry by Broadway and Twenty-third-street line of stages; from Fulton Ferry either by Eighth-avenue cars from Vesey-st., or by Fifth-avenue stages to Broadway and 24th-st.
Ladies from Williamsburg can reach our establishment conveniently from Grand-street Ferry by Thirty-fourth-street line of cars to 8th-av.
Ladies from Jersey City can reach our establishment conveniently from Desbrosses and Chambers-street Ferries by Eighth-avenue cars; from Twenty-third-street Ferry by Twenty-third-street stage line.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.
POMPADOUR SILKS,
SUITABLE FOR
Dinner, Reception, and Evening Costumes.
ALSO,
Lyons Cloaking & Trimming Velvets, Velveteens, &c., &c.
English, French, and German CLOTHS,
Cloakings and Cassimeres.
A fine assortment now open. Cut in any length to suit customers.
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Will open on MONDAY, Nov. 25,
3,000 Dress Patterns of Empress Cloths, Satines, Serges, Calicoes, &c.
N. B.—For the convenience of customers they will be placed on a separate counter.
"Chosson's & Cie" KID GLOVES.
All the fashionable Tints from 1 to 10 buttons.
"CHOSSON'S" BEST PARIS CASTOR, 1, 2, and 3 buttons.
"CHS. ROBERT" PARIS DOGSKIN, 1, 2, and 3 ditto.
WINTER GLOVES.
of all descriptions in great variety.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Blankets, all sizes.
Flannels, Counterpanes, Quilts, &c., &c.
A COMPLETE STOCK NOW OPEN.
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
MOURNING DEPARTMENT.
We call particular attention to our very large and choice selection of
BLACK GOODS,
Adapted for both DEEP AND LIGHT MOURNING, viz.:
Bombazines, Crepes, Imperial Serges, Henrietta, Tamise, Barathea, & Crepe Cloths, Medium & Extra Fine Cashmeres, Merinoes, Drap d'Ete, Camel's Hair Cloths, Irish and French Poplins, Alpacas and Brilliantines, Striped and Gray Serges, Mohair Poplins, Delaines, Prints, &c., &c., together with a fine assortment of Scarfs, Bows, Hdkfs., Crepe Collars, &c., &c.
LACE GOODS.
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
Rich Valenciennes Lace Capes, Fichus, Collarettes, Collars, Chemisettes, Sleeves, Hdkfs., Ties, Paris Embroidered Sets, Night Dress Sets and Yokes, Fine Embroidered Chemise Bands On double linen.
Plain, Emb'd, and Initial Hdkfs. In fancy boxes.
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
CARPETS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. are now offering a large assortment of
5-Frame English Body Brussels, at $1 75 and $1 85 per yard,
in desirable styles.
Royal Wilton at $2 50 and $2 75 per Yard,
IN CHOICE COLORINGS.
ALSO,
Aubusson, Axminster, and Persian Carpets, in one Piece, to Suit Rooms of all Sizes.
Upholstery Department
Have now open a fine selection of
Furniture and Curtain Materials,
In Satin Damasks, Satins, Figured Poplins, Cachemires, Oriental Tapestries, Lampas, Plain and Figured Terries, And Broche Satins.
French and Swiss Lace, Gupure, and Nottingham Curtains, Vestibule Laces, &c.,
in all the latest NOVELTIES of the season.
ALSO,
MIRRORS, CORNICES, AND SHADES,
MADE AND PROMPTLY PUT UP
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

THE LARGEST FANCY GOODS DEPOT IN AMERICA IS THE
GRAND CENTRAL
FANCY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT
OF
R. H. MACY & CO.

MACY'S — We are now clearing our stock of MILLINERY GOODS, HOSIERY, UNDER-WEAR, LACES, AND EMBROIDERIES, Housekeeping Goods, Trimmings, &c., to make room for our Holiday Goods, which are now arriving. Received this week from London direct, cases of
SWANS' DOWN
Quilts, Ladies' Swans' Down Under-skirts, Ladies' Swans' Down Jackets, &c., which are very desirable, and will be cleared at very low prices, to make room for HOLIDAY GOODS, TOYS, &c.
A DISCOUNT will be made to parties purchasing for Fairs, Sunday-schools, and to sell again.
R. H. MACY & CO. Grand Central Star Establishment, 14th-st and 6th-av. — SALE

A GREAT REDUCTION IN CARPETS.
AT THE POPULAR CARPET-STORE,
NO. 123 BOWERY,
Near Grand-st.
The stock comprises all the new designs and patterns, and of the best kinds, and will be offered at GREAT BARGAINS.
10,000 yards of Remnants of Brussels, Three-ply, and Ingrain Carpets at half price.
Also Remnants of Oil-cloths.
Ingrain Carpets from 50c. to $1 per yard.
English Tapestry Brussels from $1 to $1 25 per yard.
OIL-CLOTHS SOLD AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

$1.75 PAIR BROWN-GRAY BLANKETS, scarlet, blue, and fawn blankets, made horse, and rubber blankets, cloths, cassimeres, &c. A. LESTER & CO., No. 103 Chambers-st.

LAUNDRIES.

BRANCH NEW-YORK LAUNDRY.—Collars and cuffs a specialty. Gentlemen desiring to have their linens done up in the finest manner possible can be accommodated at Branch New-York Laundry, No. 145 East 8th-st. Orders received at 28 West 11th-st., 882 Broadway, and 308 West 23d-st.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Account-books made to any pattern.
HENRY L. SLOTE. JONATHAN JANES.

FINANCIAL.

THE INDIANA AND ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY'S

First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. GOLD BONDS.

$3,500,000.

This is an EAST AND WEST ROAD, RUNNING ON THE FORTIETH PARALLEL FROM INDIANAPOLIS, IND., TO DECATUR, ILL., 153 miles; through the richest agricultural and mineral country of both States, and connecting at termini with the GREAT THROUGH ROUTES to the East and West.

It is the only East and West Road in a belt averaging thirty miles wide, and passes through the best part of the rich

BLOCK COAL FIELD

of Indiana, in which the COMPANY OWNS 2,000 ACRES OF BLOCK COAL LANDS. It owns, also, 80,000 acres of Farming lands.

The Company is building this road with cash furnished by the shareholders, aided by liberal donations along the line.

EIGHTY-FIVE miles, completing the Western Division, Montezuma to Decatur, and opening the Coal Fields, will be finished, equipped, and running in January next; the remainder of the line in season to move the crops in 1873.

The following well-known bankers and capitalists are large stockholders in the Company:

W. H. GUION, (of WILLIAMS & GUION;) SIDNEY DILLON, JAY COOKE & CO., CLARK, DODGE & CO., J. & W. SELIGMAN, VIBBARD, FOOTE & CO., and PAUL S. FORBES, of New-York; BENJ. E. BATES, of Boston; HENRY LEWIS, of Philadelphia; and GEO. M. PULLMAN, of Chicago.

Bonds, $1,000 each, payable in thirty years, principal and interest in Gold, free of Government tax. Sinking Fund 2¼ per cent. on gross earnings.

For sale at 90 and accrued interest by the Financial Agents of the Company, (of whom pamphlets and information may be obtained.)

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,

NO. 14 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS, AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT.

SINKING FUND

Convertible Gold Bonds,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

We confidently recommend these Bonds as among the safest and best upon the market.

At present prices they yield to holders nearly nine per cent. on investment.

They are now admitted to regular dealing at the New-York Stock Exchange, and are also

BOUGHT AND SOLD BY

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO. BANKERS,

NO. 9 WALL-ST., N. Y.

FIVE PER CENT. Interest Allowed on Deposits.

The business of our firm is the same as any State or National Bank.

Individuals or firms banking with us may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with any bank, except that we allow Five per Cent. Interest on all balances.

We buy and sell Bonds, Stocks, Gold, Business Paper, and collect Business Notes and Drafts throughout the United States, giving prompt returns.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 74 BROADWAY.

Letters of Credit for travelers, and Bills of Exchange issued on all the principal cities of Europe.

Correspondents in London:

CITY BANK OF LONDON.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.

No. 119 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1872.

CONVERTIBLE BONDS, DUE 1902.

The Finance Committee, by circular dated Sept. 12, offered to the stockholders, at par, $3,000,000 of Seven per Cent. Convertible Bonds; which bonds were for $1,000 each, bearing date Nov. 1, 1872, and payable in thirty years, with interest coupons attached, one May 1 and Nov. 1, free of all State and United States taxes, with the right of conversion at any time between Nov. 1, 1875, and Nov. 1, 1877, at par, into the capital stock of the Company; with a provision that, should the Company not exercise or thereafter execute a mortgage to secure the payment of any other of its obligations, these bonds shall be included in such mortgage. The Bonds were to be registered in the name of the owner, or pass as "bearer" bonds, as desired, from time to time.

Simultaneously with this offer came a severe pressure in the money market, and also the difficulties with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, resulting in an effort by them to procure an injunction. The amount of bonds placed was seriously affected by these causes, and many stockholders who were preparing their pro rata, who would otherwise have desired to secure them. Only $1,885,000 of the issue have been disposed of, and the Company now offer to the stockholders, irrespective of pro rata, the privilege of taking the remaining $1,115,000, at par, paying also the interest from Nov. 1. This offer will remain open till Nov. 30, the earliest applican ta being first supplied.

JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON,
ADAM NORRIE,
BENJAMIN WILLIAMSON,
JAMES BOORMAN JOHNSTON,
SIDNEY DILLON,
Finance Committee.

ELECTION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the annual election for Directors of the Maryland Coal Company will be held at the Company's office, No. 111 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Dec. 10, 1872, the polls to remain open between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

The stock transfer-books of the Company will be closed from Nov. 23 to Dec. 10, 1872, both inclusive.

W. M. BRAMHALL, Secretary.

ANY ONE WISHING TO LOAN on bond and mortgage, on first-class city property, without bonus, can have the opportunity, as we have at present several good applications for local loans on such security. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO the holders of Old Mariposa Securities that the option, at present rates, to take the Mariposa Land and Mining Company's Stock will close on the 30th inst. at the office of the Mariposa Land and Mining Company, No. 24 Wall-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 926 and 928 3d-av., corner 55th-st.

Money deposited now will draw interest from Dec. 1, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums, from $1 to $6,000. Bank open DAILY from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS, also from 6 to 8 P. M.

CHRIST. SCHWARTZ, President.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS CO., No. 113 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1872.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) dollars per share, payable on the 2d day of January next, to stockholders of record at the time of the closing of the transfer-books.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 7th day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 3d day of January next, at 10 A. M.

J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

ALL OWNERS OF LOTS IN THE UP-per part of this City, especially upon the Dyckman estate, who will sell for less than $1,000 per lot, 25x100, will please send location, price, terms, &c., to POTTER BROTHERS, Nos. 4 and 6 Warren-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

FOUR HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED houses to let for the Winter, or longer to private parties; desirable locations. Permits of OGDEN & CLARK, (late Ward & Ogden,) Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

UNFURNISHED.

A HOUSE TO LET—NO. 40 20TH-ST., a thirteen rooms; No. 150 22d-st., seventeen rooms; No. 41 28th-st., thirteen rooms; all near 4th-av. Apply to R. C. READ, No. 128 East 22d-st.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS in Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 5:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

INSURANCE.

RESOLUTE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

ORGANIZED JULY 18, 1837.

Office, No. 144 Broadway.

CASH CAPITAL.....$200,000
CASH ASSETS.....$270,975

DIRECTORS.

W. B. APPLETON	OR. G. LANDON,
SAM'L D. BABCOCK,	JAMES LAWSON,
H. W. BELCHER,	FRANCIS LELAND,
C. C. BALDWIN,	CYRUS H. LOUTREL,
JOS. B. BLOSSOM,	A. B. MASTERS,
JOHN BRYAN,	ANDREW MOUNT,
T. B. CODLINGTON,	JOHN K. MYERS,
GEO. C. COLLINS,	GEO. L. NICHOLS,
HENRY DAY,	F. PAYSON,
RAVIO DOWS,	G. W. POLLOK,
DENNING DUER,	WM. REDMOND,
W. BUTLER DUNCAN,	GUSTAVE REYNAUD,
WM. FOGG,	W. CODMAN SEARS,
FREDERICK GANS,	FRANCIS SKIDDY,
S. E. GETTY,	MARCUS SPRING,
JOHN GIHON,	ROBERT SQUIRES,
PRESTON H. HODGES,	E. B. STRANAHAN,
REUBEN W. HOWES,	JOSEPH STUART,
WILSON G. HUNT,	JAMES S. STURGIS,
J. B. KITCHING,	WILLIAM WATSON.

LOSS IN BOSTON

LESS THAN $10,000.

Buildings, Merchandise, Dwellings, Furniture, and Vessels in Port, insured against loss and damage by FIRE, at current rates.

JOHN GIHON, President.
WM. M. RANDELL, Secretary.

EXTRACT FROM INSURANCE SPECTATOR.

The RESOLUTE has had its share of the untoward experiences and perils which have environed fire insurance of late years; but the Company's stockholders have never faltered in their determination to maintain the highest credit, and no one who ever held one of the Resolute's policies can say either that he was paid less than 100 cents on the dollar, or that he was the recipient of other than the most high-toned and liberal treatment.

OFFICE OF

THE MECHANICS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF BROOKLYN,

No. 217 Montague-st., Brooklyn, and No. 165 Broadway, New-York.

BROOKLYN, Nov. 11, 1872.

Cash Capital . . .	$150.000
Assets	240,000

We have no agencies, and only $5,000 in the burnt district in Boston, and respectfully solicit the patronage of our friends and the public.

JOHN H. BAKER, President.
WALTER NICHOLS, Secretary.

FIRE. BOSTON. FIRE.

Any information regarding STANDING OF INSURANCE COMPANIES cheerfully furnished, and POLICIES in Companies RUINED by the late fire REPLACED WITHOUT CHARGE in SOUND SAFE COMPANIES by

E. DUNCAN SNIFFEN,
No. 8 Pine-st., basement.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FIRST-CLASS DWELLINGS FOR SALE.

On West 21st-st., between 6th and 7th avs., four story, brown stone.

On East 40th-st., between Park and Lexington avs., three story, brown-stone.

On West 47th-st., near 6th-av., four story, brown stone.

On West 49th-st., near 5th-av., first-class four story, brown stone.

On West 53d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., four story, brown stone.

On West 56th st., between 5th and 6th avs., four-story, brown stone.

On 5th-av., between 44th and 45th sts., four story, Ohio stone.

On Lexington-av., near 36th-st., four story, brown stone.

Also, houses for sale on 5th, Madison and Lexington avs., and on the cross streets, in desirable locations; valuable business property in various parts of the City; vacant lots on 5th-av., the Boulevards, and other choice situations.

Apply to

MULLER, WILKINS & CO.,
Branch Office, No. 33 East 17th-st., Union-square.

LEOPOLD FRIEDMAN,
REAL ESTATE BROKER.
No. 112 Broadway.

Dyckman lots and up-town property at the lowest market prices.

DYCKMAN LOTS—CHOICE PLOTS.

For sale by
A. C. LAMSON & SON, No. 8 Pine-st.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF A FINE four-story brown-stone house of full width in West 34th-st., near 5th-av., with two-story extension. The house is admirably arranged, and will be sold with or without the mirrors and gas-fixtures. Immediate possession can be had. Apply to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A SUPERB HOUSE ON MURRAY Hill, four story, brown stone, high stoop, of extra depth, finished in the best style, and most desirable. Full particulars of

OGDEN & CLARK,
(Late Ward & Ogden,)
Broadway, Corner of 17th-st.

FOR SALE.—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE high stoop house, 25x65x103.6, in East 16th-st., near Irving-place; well built and in perfect order; price moderate.

OGDEN & CLARK,
(Late Ward & Ogden,)
Broadway, Corner of 17th-st.

A SUPERB RESIDENCE FOR SALE or to let, completely furnished and stocked, and 480 lots, beautifully improved. Permits and full particulars of J. JACOB & D. WYCKOFF, Nos. 64 and 66 Broadway and No. 19 New-st., and No. 397 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FIRST-CLASS DWELLINGS, IN FEE, from $13,000 to $130,000; first-class dwellings, on leasehold, from $13,000 to $30,000; tenements from $9,000 to $70,000. Tenements and lots for sale or exchange. LOUIS A. DA CUNHA,
No. 1,502 Broadway, corner 45th-st.

A DESIRABLE FURNISHED HOUSE in an unexceptionable location, containing twenty rooms; well adapted for boarding purposes.

OGDEN & CLARK,
(Late Ward & Ogden,)
Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

A BARGAIN.—WE OFFER A HOUSE IN A West 10th-st., near 5th-av., very low; it is an English basement, four story, 18.9x55x100 feet; would rent for over ten per cent. on price.

F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOUR full lots on 88th-st., between 8th and ninth avs., dry and level; also, fine lots on the Boulevard and other good locations, very cheap. BEER, No. 18 Centre-st.

LOTS ON WASHINGTON HEIGHTS. Dyckman estate, and on all the leading avenues, for sale by

G. LESPINASSE,
No. 112 Broadway.

$13,500 EACH.—RENT $1,200 AND water tax per annum to an A 1 tenant; three-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, No. 212 East 33d-st.; and No. 214 East 35th-st. Apply to L. MENDELSON, No. 76 Nassau-st., Room No. 1.

$32,000.—A MODERN FOUR-STORY high-stoop house, 20 feet front; good order; 36th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Also, a pretty three-story house, same locality, $27,000.

W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE—FOUR-STORY, high-stoop, brown-stone, 21x55, and dining-room extension, near 5th-av., on Murray Hill; price low; with or without furniture.

W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

MADISON-AV., MURRAY HILL.—A modern, elegant house, 38 feet front, four-story high-stoop; $110,000; a smaller house in part payment.

W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS houses, cabinet finish, heavy stone fronts, 64th-st., near Madison av. Apply to S. M. STYLES & SONS, on premises.

FOR SALE CHEAP—FIRST-CLASS brown-stone high-stoop houses, 20x50 feet, Nos. 239 and 241 West 44th-st. Inquire on premises, or of T. WALL, No. 249 West 52d-st.

WATER FRONTS AND ENTIRE BLOCKS for sale. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—No. 153 Columbia-st., three-story high-basement house; very convenient residence for a party doing business in New York; only $18,000; to close an estate. Apply or address R. C. READ, Executor, No. 128 East 22d-st.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—The handsome three-story residence, No. 23 2d-place, Brooklyn; 24 feet wide, (double;) desirable in all respects; immediate possession, if desired. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Administrator, on the premises, or No. 3 Broadway, New-York, from 10 to 11½ A. M.

STORES, &c., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING,

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—THE stores, Nos. 477 and 479 Broome-st., each six stories and basement, with all the latest improvements; also, the house, No. 732 5th-av., between 57th and 58th sts. Apply to JACOB WEEKS, No. 813 Bowery.

LAW AND REAL ESTATE OFFICES to let, corner Broadway and John-st.—Part of a suite, furnished; also, desk-room for a copyist at No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4.

TO LET—AT A LOW RATE TO GOOD tenant, one five-story factory, (24 by 86,) with or without steam-power. Apply to P. J. HARDY, No. 141 7th-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A SMALL, UNFURNISHED house, in good locality, for the Winter or year. Address, stating terms, M. B., No. 170 Lexington-av.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SALE AT AUCTION BY ORDER OF SUPREME COURT.

ESTATE OF DAVID BANKS, deceased.

WITHOUT RESERVE.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 26, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM, No 111 Broadway, under the direction of WILLIAM MAN, Esq., referee,

VALUABLE LOTS ON

WEST 87TH-ST.,

BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 6TH-AV.

EIGHTEEN LOTS ON WEST 60TH-ST.,

BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.,

AND OPPOSITE

RESERVOIR-SQUARE.

LOTS ON

157TH, 158TH, AND 160TH STS., KING'S BRIDGE ROAD AND 10TH-AV.

VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY:

NO. 31 LEONARD-ST.,

NO. 463 WASHINGTON-ST.,

NO. 113 PRINCE-ST.,

NOS. 131, 133, 135, 137 BLEECKER-ST., BETWEEN SOUTH 5TH-AV. AND WOOSTER-ST.

100 FEET FRONT;

NO. 123 BLEECKER-ST., NORTH-WEST CORNER OF WOOSTER-ST.;

NO. 346 WEST 27TH-ST.,

NOS. 344 and 346 7TH-AV.

SALE PEREMPTORY.

SEVENTY PER CENT. MAY REMAIN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

Maps and terms of sale at office of the auctioneer, No. 7 Pine-st.

ANDERSON & MAN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 54 Wall-st.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

BY HUGH N. CAMP,
No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine-st.
Real Estate Auctioneer and Broker; Real Estate, Stocks and Bonds at auction; special attention to property put in his hand exclusively; also to Westchester property.

TUESDAY, Nov. 26.

At 12 o'clock at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (under direction of Clarissa Gardner, administratrix, and John W. Weed, administrator.)

The valuable four-story brown-stone house and lot known as No. 43 West 17th-st.

FRIDAY, Nov. 29.

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (under direction of Henry E. Davies, Jr., Esq., referee,) the valuable store and tenement property north-east corner Canal and Mulberry sts.

LODI PRINT WORKS—IN BANKRUPTCY.—Assignee's sale at public auction.—Pursuant to an order of the District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey, the undersigned will sell, at public auction, without reserve, to the highest bidder, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of November, 1872, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, at Lodi, Bergen County, N. J., the manufacturing property, known as "The Lodi Print Works," comprising all the real estate, fixtures, fixed machinery, water rights, &c., belonging to the Company, unless previously disposed of at private sale.

Terms may be known on application to the undersigned.

NATHAN HOBART,
Assignee in bankruptcy of the Lodi Print Works, No. 58 Leonard-st., New-York City.

The foregoing sale is adjourned, by order of the Court, to Dec. 18, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the same place.

NATHAN HOBART,
Assignee Lodi Print Works.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

BY JAMES M. MILLER, SATURDAY, Nov. 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Esq., referee, Nos. 81, 83 and 85 Carmine-st., the three five-story brick tenement-houses and stores; gas and water in each house. For maps and full particulars inquire at the office of the auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, AT A BARGAIN,

FOR CASH OR IN EXCHANGE FOR DESIRABLE REAL ESTATE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

To Lumber Merchants or Lumber Manufacturers.—A large circular saw and lath mills, and lathe attached, for a term of years, with water power; business together with a handsome cottage, with large garden, with eight and a half acres of land, and upon the same with a fine variety of trees and flowers. Also, upon said premises are a blacksmith's shop, large barn, ice-house, all in good repair, and the same being eligibly situated about 148 miles from Jersey City, on or near the New-York and Erie Railroad, about one mile from the enterprising village of Otsego, N. Y.; said mill is located upon an inexhaustible stream, called the Basket Creek. Also, 600 acres of heavy growing timber, consisting of ash, maple, cherry, beach, birch, bass and hemlock. The owner has a contract for several millions feet of timber at a low figure, whereby a handsome profit can be realized. For particulars, inquire of MARVIN J. MERCHANT, Esq., at his rooms, No. 3, No. 7 Warren-st., New-York.

A GOOD INVESTMENT—FOR SALE, AT Tarrytown, on high and very healthy ground, and in full view of the Hudson River, five or ten acres of nice land, southerly and easterly exposure; close to the elegant residences of Messrs. Sheffeland, Dodge, Roberts, Benedict, Mitchell, and others, being part of the Sheldon estate; price, $2,500 per acre. Map and full particulars with

S. EMERSON, No. 659 6th-av.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES, FARMS, houses, lots, and building sites for sale on the line of the Hudson River, Harlem, and New-Haven Railroads. Furnished and unfurnished houses to let at all seasons. Full particulars with

S. EMERSON, No. 659 6th-av., Between 38th and 39th sts.

AT TARRYTOWN, ON THE HUDSON, and near the depot.—To let, with immediate possession, three handsomely and fully furnished houses, all modern improvements; will rent a nominal rent until May or June, or will lease for a term of years, or sell furnished or unfurnished on very easy terms. Owner at S. EMERSON'S, 659 6th-av.

FOR SALE—AT WEST ORANGE, N. J., COTtage, beautifully located, fine piazzas, twelve rooms, furnace, pipes, cisterns, large garden, and land 100 feet front by 200 feet; price, $5,800. Address J. H. B., No. 38 Murray-st.

AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.—FOR SALE THE City Hotel property, a four-story brick building, 40x72 feet, containing forty-four rooms; within one block of depot. Apply at First National Bank, Plainfield, N. J.

SPECIAL MAPS OF WESTCHESTER County at our office.—Property throughout the county for sale. F. G. & D. BROWN, Broadway, corner of Wall-st.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER! HORACE WATERS, 481 Broadway, N. Y., will dispose of 100 PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS, of six first-class makers, including Waters', at very low prices for cash, or part cash, and balance in small monthly installments; the same to let, and rent applied if purchased. New 7-octave first-class PIANOS, modern improvements, for $175 cash. Now ready, a CONCERTO PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. Sheet Music and Music Merchandise.

AT HAINES BROS.,
No. 27 Union-square,
First-class handsome new PIANO-FORTES for sale and several used a little, very low for cash.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 185 4th-av.)

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.—Thorough instruction in all branches of music, by the most eminent Professors, at liberal terms. A Singing Club is now forming. For further particulars and complete prospectus apply to H. SCHROEDER, Director.

CHURCH ORGANS.—W. H. DAVIS & SON, No. 40 Downing-st., offer for sale one of eighteen stops, two rows of keys, pedal bass; one of twelve stops, pedal bass; one of eight stops, do.; one second-hand, six stops, on liberal terms.

WANTED—A POSITION AS ORGANIST; Episcopal Church preferred. Call on or address GEORGE A. RUSSELL, teacher of piano and organ, No. 240 East 31st-st.

A LADY DESIRES A FEW MORE pupils on the piano, to whom particular attention will be given: $10 per term. No. 138 West 24th-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR PUERTA PLATA, SAMANA, AND San Domingo City.—The United States mail steamship TYBEE, Capt. Delancy, will leave Pier No. 4 North River on SATURDAY, Nov. 30, at 3 P. M. Bills of exchange on Puerta Plata, Samana, and San Domingo City, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale. For freight or passage apply to

SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.

AT AUCTION.—DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer, will sell, on TUESDAY, NOV. 26TH, at 12 o'clock, in front of his sales-room,

No. 722 BROADWAY, (opposite New-York Hotel,)

ELEGANT DOUBLE-SUSPENSION LANDAU,

built by Million & Guet, of Paris, and imported at a cost of $3,000; nearly new, having been used only a few times by GRAND DUKE ALEXIS, during his stay in this City.

Also, set of SUPERB DOUBLE HARNESS, made to order in Paris, and imported at a cost of $850.

THE SALE WILL BE PEREMPTORY.

The landau will be in front of sales-room all day Monday, and also the morning of sale. Harness in sales-room.

H. G. BYERSON, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF FINE-BRED HORSES.—H. G. BYERSON will sell at public sution, in Ramapo Valley, Bergen County, about three miles from Ramsey's Station, and about the same from Suffern's, at the former residence of E. W. Teackle, Esq., second door south of John Petry's, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 27, 1872, ten very fine bred four and three-year old colts, two yearling filly colts, six fine breeding mares, two by Mambrino Chief, and bred by Zeb. Ward, of Kentucky; one by Alexander's Abdallah, of Kentucky, and raised by James B. Clay, all of the stock is finely bred; all the pedigrees given on day of day.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., when conditions will be made known and attendance given by E. W. TEACKLE or R. F. GALLOWAY.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-town Office, No. 544 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 8th-av.; and the TIMES West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HORSE BLANKETS, HARNESS, saddles, and all kinds of saddlery goods extensively manufactured; a full line of blankets for street and stable; plush and other carriage robes of every quality. C. B. SMITH & CO., 40 Warren-st.

COUPES, COUPE ROCKAWAYS, Sleighs, Sleigh Bells, Phætons, Light Rockaways, and every other style family carriages and buggies, new and second hand; greatly reduced prices. MANUFACTURERS' UNION, No. 638 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A STYLISH BAY HORSE, seven years old, 15.3; sound and kind; suitable for coupé, single or double harness, or any other use; present owner going to Europe. Private stable, No. 2 East 13th-st.

HORSE-BLANKETS, FOR CARRIAGE and stable use, lap robes, whips, &c., the best goods in the market at low prices. MAGNUS BROTHERS, No. 104 Fulton-st., near William.

A SHETLAND OR SMALL PONY Wanted.—Must be sound and kind and cheap. Address GOODWIN, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 544 West 23d-st.

STABLE TO RENT—SUITABLE FOR Silvery or club, or will be rented for manufacturing purposes; size 41x100. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

HORSE BLANKETS—A LARGE STOCK and assortment at HARMER, HAYS & CO'S., No. 72 Beekman-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

MADISON-AVENUE HOTEL, COR. 27TH-ST. AND MADISON-AV., OPPOSITE NEW-HAVEN DEPOT.

American and European Plan.

A first-class restaurant, with reasonable prices. ELEGANT AND NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, En suite or singly, for families or gentlemen. LIBERAL TERMS TO PERMANENT PARTIES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 544 West 23d-st., junction Broadway and 8th-av., And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER

A PRIVATE FAMILY DESIRE TO LET an elegantly-furnished front alcove room, or entire second floor, with first-class board; location near 5th-av., convenient to up-town hotels. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address P. O. Box No. 902, New-York.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET a choice of rooms, with private table, if desired, in an elegantly-furnished house in 30th-st., near 5th-av. An unequaled opportunity for a small family who will pay a liberal price for an unexceptionable home. Address P. O. Box No. 653 New-York City.

A PARTY OR PARTIES OF REfinement, desiring first-class accommodations, can now secure an elegantly-furnished second floor, with board, with or without private table, by applying at No. 15 East 46th-st. Unquestionable references exchanged.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY IN a 20th-st., near 4th and Madison avs., will rent a large handsomely-furnished room with all modern improvements, to a single gentleman: references exchanged. Address, with name, J. K. T., Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

No. 417 23D-ST., WEST.—A BACHelor or elderly gentleman, who would appreciate handsome, well-kept rooms, breakfast, and tea, with Sunday dinner, if desired, as a home table, may apply as above.

PARTIES SEEKING FURNISHED apartments, with board, can obtain "all particulars" as to location, furniture, references, prices, &c., (a large list of first-class houses;) by applying to WILLIAM J. COLES, No. 1,267 Broadway.

WE FURNISH FULL PARTICULARS OF desirable boarding-places, and direct boarders free. We solicit boarding-houses to patronize us. GENUNG & CO., No. 65 Broadway.

No. 4 EAST 29TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and Madison avs.—Large, well-furnished rooms, (unexpectedly vacated,) with every convenience, single or en suite, with or without private table.

No. 49 EAST 9TH-ST.—TO LET, WITH board, second and third story front rooms to gentlemen and wives; hot and cold water; also single room.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 351, NEAR 34TH ST.—A handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom to rent, with or without private table; also single rooms. Answer for one week.

No. 42 JANE-ST.—A LARGE FRONT room on second story and hall room to let, with board, in a private family with few boarders; near 8th-av. and Bleecker-st. cars.

FIFTH-AV.—AN ENTIRE ELEGANT parlor floor, suitable for a large family; can be had with private table in the spacious double house, No. 45 5th-av.; references exchanged.

No. 255 WEST 25TH-ST.—A FRONT room and hall room adjoining, on second floor, southern exposure, with board; unexceptionable reference given and required.

A VERY DESIRABLE SECOND floor to let, with board, at No. 103 West 30th-st.; private table if desired; will be let together or separate.

VERY PLEASANT ROOMS, (SINGLY or connecting,) with board, for a party of gentlemen or married couples; neighborhood central and convenient. Apply at No. 127 West 20th-st.

No. 50 WEST 28TH-ST.—TO LET, A suite of handsomely-furnished rooms, on second floor, with private table, with or without board, to suit reliable parties; references exchanged.

TO LET—HOUSES AND FURNISHED rooms, with or without board; places not otherwise advertised obtained by applying at EVERETT LIBRARY, No. 588 6th-av.

No. 36 EAST 21ST-ST.—THE COMforts of a refined home with handsomely-furnished rooms and liberal table; one large room for gentleman's reference.

No. 78 MADISON-AV., CORNER OF 26th-st.—Parlor and bedroom on first floor, to rent, with board; hot and cold water, closets, &c.

No. 385 5TH-AV.—MISS BUSHNELL HAS delightful apartments, with private tables, to rent to families who are not yet located.

No. 41 WEST 35TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av.—One suite of large, pleasant rooms, on parlor floor, with or without private table; references.

No. 49 EAST 9TH-ST.—TO LET, FURnished rooms on second floor; single or en suite; references required.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, a room, without board, near Union League Club. Address, stating terms, Post-office Box No. 6,838.

No. 28 WEST 19TH-ST.—WITH BOARD, one hall room; also a few table boarders taken; house and table first class

No. 39 WEST 21ST-ST.—WITH BOARD; rooms suitable for family or party of gentlemen; also single rooms.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, with first-class board, two desirable rooms. No. 50 West 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. References.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 288.—ELEGANTLY-furnished rooms en suite, or singly, to let without board, to gentlemen.

THIRD FLOOR LARGE ROOM, with board; also, upper side room. Apply at No. 33 West 33d-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITH or without board, at No. 67 Perry-st., between Bleecker and Hudson.

FURNISHED—A PRETTY, SOUTHERLY sleeping-room, for a gentleman, without meals; first-class private house. No. 55 West 21st st.

No. 39 WEST 33D-ST.—DESIRABLE rooms en suite, or singly, with board.

TWO FINE ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR with board. No. 253 4th-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CARD.

HENRY MAILLARD,

CONFECTIONER,

Of Nos. 619 and 621 Broadway,

Has the honor to announce to his customers and the public in general, that he will open an up-town branch establishment on or about Dec. 15, 1872, under the Fifth-avenue Hotel, adjoining the ladies' entrance, Madison-square, where he will exhibit an elegant stock of bonbonnières and fancy boxes suitable for holiday presents,

SPECIALTIES.

New bonbons, fancy chocolates and Parisian pastry.

MEDICAL.

DR. WILSON, AN ENGLISH PHYSICIAN, makes a speciality of all chronic diseases. Also, removes Tape-worm with head. Refer to Medical Faculty United States Army, Medical Museum, Washington; also, to prominent citizens of New-York, who have been treated by me and cured perfectly. Physicians are invited to call and examine my credentials from Washington, and specimens of Taenia removed by me, and be present during the operation. No. 109 East 29th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S GREAT HIPPODROME.
SECOND WEEK
OF THE GREAT SHOWMAN'S
MUSEUM, MENAGERIE, CIRCUS,
AND MOST UNPRECEDENTED,
THE GORGEOUS AMPHITHEATRE, THE
RESORT OF THE ELITE OF THE METROPOLIS.
A CIRCUS IN A PALACE.
SECOND WEEK
OF THE GREAT AUSTRALIAN BARE-BACK RIDERS,
JAMES MELVILLE, LITTLE MINNIE MARKS,
MONTE VERDE,
LARZELLE, MILLSON, MARQUEZ, DUNBAR,
TRAINED HORSES,
LEE, ANTONIO, DAN CASTELLO, BLISS,
REYNOLDS FAMILY,
MENAGERIE, MENAGERIE, MENAGERIE.
FOUR GIRAFFES,
SEA-LIONS, TIGERS, ELEPHANTS, YAKS,
HAPPY FAMILY,
LLAMAS, POLAR BEARS, LEOPARDS, APES,
ABYSSINIAN LIONS,
SERPENTS, CAMELS, DROMEDARIES, GOAT,
RILLAS, HORNED HORSES,
WART HOGS, ELANDS, SEALS, MONKEYS,
ETC., ETC., ETC.
MUSEUM OF MARVELOUS MECHANISM,
AUTOMATON TRUMPETER,
ORGAN-GRINDER, FLUTE-PLAYER, DRUMMER,
ROARING LION,
HUNDREDS OF MECHANICAL EFFECTS,
ETC., ETC., ETC.
LIVING CURIOSITIES.
DWARFS, GIANTS, AND NONDESCRIPTS.
COL. RUTH GOSHEN,
THE LARGEST HUMAN BEING IN THE
KNOWN WORLD.
ADMIRAL DOT,
TWENTY-FIVE INCHES HIGH,
MADAGASCAR FAMILY OF ALBINOS.
FORMERLY
BRILLIANT ATTRACTIONS AT THE OLD
MUSEUM.
PAINTINGS.
WAX FIGURES WITHOUT NUMBER.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING,
FROM 11 A. M. TO 10 P. M.
HIPPODROME PERFORMANCE AT 2 AND 8 O'CLOCK.

General admission, including balcony seat in Circus, 50 cents. Children under ten, 25 cents. Sofa seats in parquet, 25 cents extra. Cushioned arm-chairs, (reserved,) 50 cents extra.

Avoid the crowd by attending the day exhibition.

THANKSGIVING DAY—EXTRA PERFORMANCE.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. NEILSON.
Edwin Booth.....Proprietor and Manager.
FIRST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA OF MISS NEILSON.
EACH EVENING

THE GREENVILLE RING.

Frauds in the Accounts of the Finance Committee.

Action of the Citizens Against the Commissioners.

Full Details of the Proceedings—The History of the Ring for the Past Four Years—Further Developments Expected.

For the past four years the citizens of Greenville, N. J., have been afflicted with a political "ring." As the residents are mostly wealthy people doing business in New-York, the "ring" was not very vigorously opposed until within the past two years. Some few prominent citizens had protested, but with no good result. The old Town Commission having been appointed by the State Legislature, and that body being composed principally of Democrats, the inhabitants of Greenville, a majority of whom are Republicans, had no voice in the selection of their Commissioners. The Commissioners, being cognizant of that fact, made no show of consulting the interests of their fellow-citizens. Taxes were levied, "improvements" made, and debts created in a style worthy of Tammany in its palmiest days.

In the Winter of 1871 a vigorous effort was made to get rid of the ring. It was attended with partial success. A bill passed the Legislature giving the citizens of Greenville the power to elect three Town-Commissioners, and also the power to stop any proposed improvement by remonstrance from two-thirds of the property-holders. The election was held the following April, and, by the assistance of 100 repeaters from New-York, the obnoxious Commissioners were re-elected by a small majority.

The citizens determined to contest the election, and they were confident of being able to prove fraud. Mr. Mathew Armstrong, a merchant of this City, and one of the largest property-owners in Greenville, interested himself in the matter, and soon secured a list containing the names and addresses of fifty of the men who had voted illegally. Armed with these proofs, Mr. Armstrong went before the Grand Jury, but could not induce that body to take the necessary steps in the matter. After the failure to set aside the election an apathy seized the citizens, and it was not until the Finance Committee made known the tax levy for the present year that the people became thoroughly aroused to the danger of their position. The power vested in the citizens of preventing any "improvement" by a two-thirds remonstrance, had effectually shut off that avenue to plunder. In this connection, it may be stated, as proof that the present movement is not, as asserted by the Finance Commissioners, a party one, the remonstrance whenever made against an improvement was made by much more than two-thirds of the property-holders, and among them many Democrats. But the power to levy taxes and raise interest on the town bonds the Finance Committee still claimed as a sort of inalienable right. Some idea may be formed of the way in which this right was exercised, when it is stated that property—a lot thirty-five feet front facing on one of the avenues—the tax on which last year was $22, was this year taxed $80. The assessment for improvement of roads was $3 75 a yard. The road for which that assessment was made is nothing but a yellow clay track, with something in the shape of a sidewalk at either side. Yesterday the road alluded to was a river of red slushy mud. In several instances the tax-rate has been increased over $50 on persons before whose doors there is neither road nor sidewalk. But what particularly raised the ire of the citizens was a requisition on the Assessor for a special town tax of $62,000, by the Commissioners of Finance. An indignation meeting was at once held and a committee appointed to examine the books of the Finance Committee. That Committee reported to the Committee of Twenty-seven, appointed at the indignation meeting, that they had discovered a number of "mistakes" in the books of the Finance Committee, and among others an item of $20,000, of which no account was given. They further stated that on examining the assessments it was discovered that while on the property of the citizens generally the assessments were increased from forty to fifty per cent., on the property of men who are known to be friends of the Finance Committee it was much decreased. This much the Committee had discovered when the Finance Committee refused to permit any further examination of the books. The citizens appointed a committee to wait on the Finance Committee and demand their resignation. This body, which is composed of Messrs. J. O. Seymour, John A. Cadmus, and John Morrell, refused to resign. The next step taken by the Citizens' Committee was to procure warrants for the arrest of the different members of the Finance Committee. Judge Dilloway, of the Committee of Twenty-seven, made an affidavit, charging them with various frauds. Justice Aldridge issued warrants, and on Friday they were arrested. It was expected by the Citizens' Committee that the accused would demand an examination, and that on that examination the books would have to be produced. The members of the Finance Committee, however, waived an examination, and were committed for trial, the bail being placed at $6,000 each. All this was not accomplished without a very bitter feeling growing up between the parties. Threats were made on both sides, and the more hot headed of the citizens spoke of resorting to violence to oust the Commissioners. The members of the Finance Committee, as soon as they had given bail, sued out warrants for perjury against Judge Dilloway, and that gentleman was arrested yesterday and placed under $3,000 bail. Subsequently warrants for false arrest were procured against him. It is understood that on these he will be arrested on Monday, when all the charges pending against him will be examined into before Justice Chambers. And thus stands the fight between the Commissioners and citizens of Greenville.

THE ORIGIN OF MAN.

Lecture by Dr. Buechner at Steinway Hall Last Night—Man Not Descended from Monkeys, but Monkeys from Man.

Dr. Ludwig Buechner, the German naturalist, delivered, last night, at Steinway Hall, his second of a course of four lectures on natural history. The subject was the origin of man, in connection with the theory of the origin and development of life. After explaining the Darwinian theory of the origin of life, the lecturer characterized the hypothesis that man is a descendant of the monkey and the ape as absurd. The higher classes of monkeydom—the gorilla, the chimpanzee and orang-outang were, he said, only our cousins, and there was some satisfaction that these ugly animals were not our ancestors. But there was no doubt that they descended from the same ancestor who was the forefather of man. The origin of man must be looked for in a tropical region, probably Southern Asia or Africa, during the Tertiary period. There is a theory that between Southern Asia and Africa there existed a now sunken continent, called Lamuria, of which there are traces in the numerous islands, where, according to some authors, the origin of man was placed. The ancestor of man was described as a hairy, long-headed animal, with long arms and short legs, which, by the development of the brain and its moral attributes, resulted in the development of man. If the origin of man is placed in the Tertiary period, the time of the origin of man must be traced back hundreds of thousands of years.

The Staten Island Drainage Act—A Meeting of Dissatisfied Citizens.

The tax-payers of Edgewater, Staten Island, held a meeting on Friday evening, at Smithers' Hotel, to consider the action of Geo. M. Root, Henry Mendel, and A. V. Conner, Commissioners appointed by Judge Metcalf to superintend the drainage works in the neighborhood. Hon. D. W. Judd, and other prominent gentlemen, were present. Dr. Wm. C. Anderson presided. Mr. Dix gave an account of his connection with the Drainage Commission, and, though he was much in favor of the intended improvements, he did not contemplate, when he signed the application for the undertaking, that the promoters intended such a gigantic scheme.

Mr. Theodore Frean stated that there were persons in the district who were entirely ignorant of this matter; that Root had proceeded in an underhand manner to organize the district, and succeeded in having two of his friends appointed Commissioners. He alleged that Root did not possess the necessary qualifications for the office. His contract price for the drainage works amounted to $47,000, and for extra works he sets down the sum of $80,000. Mr. Frean stated further that the Commissioners were issuing bonds and certificates and selling them at eighty-five and ninety, which would add $15,000 more to the cost. He concluded by urging the people to take such steps as they deemed best to protect themselves from the unjust and oppressive taxation sought to be imposed on them, which he estimated at $200,000. The job, he said, should be stopped peaceably if they could, forcibly if they must.

Mr. Judd gave a detailed account of what transpired at Albany last Winter in relation to the Drainage act, and read several letters from Mr. Barton urging him (Mr. Judd) to have a law passed to enable the Commissioners to issue bonds. This Mr. Judd refused to do. Mr. Judd stated that the law was a bad one, and he had no doubt it would be repealed at the next session of the Legislature.

Messrs. Frean, Rose, and Post were appointed a committee to wait on the Commissioners and ascertain what had been done, and the probable cost of the contemplated works, and report to the next meeting to be held on the 29th inst.

ANOTHER MURDER.

A Cuban Lady Shot by Her Husband Last Night—Domestic Unhappiness and Separation After Thirty Years of Wedded Life—Flight and Capture of the Assassin.

A terrible domestic tragedy was enacted yesterday, in the private residence No. 317 East Fifty-first-street, caused by conjugal unhappiness, and which will undoubtedly result in the death of a woman at the hands of her husband. The victim of this latest ebullition of "emotional insanity," as the mania for blood spilling is now termed, is Mrs. Josephine Martin, a Cuban lady, about forty-seven years of age, and the perpetrator is her husband, Francis Martin, a Cuban cigar-maker, about fifty-seven years of age. The family and friends of the parties were unusually reticent in regard to the causes which led to the tragedy and the circumstances attending the shooting, but from what could be learned by the Police and the reporters, it appears that about three years ago Francis Martin and his wife, Josephine, arrived in this City from Cuba. The couple, who had been married for over thirty years, had not lived happily, and after they arrived in this City Mrs. Martin determined that she would not live with her husband any longer. What causes led to this determination are not known at present, and as the family have refused to give any information on this point, to either the Police or reporters, it cannot be conjectured; but Mrs. Martin took up her abode with a married daughter, living at No. 317 East Fifty-first-street. The son-in-law refused to give his name to the reporter of the TIMES, who called at the house during the evening, and said that the family had determined to keep the affair as quiet as possible. He, however, stated that his father-in-law had not done any work since he arrived in this City, but had been supported by his son-in-law and other members of the family. The son-in-law refused, however, to state where his father-in-law had lived. Though Mrs. Martin persistently refused to live with him he was allowed the privilege of visiting her at the residence of his daughter, where she was living, and she took care of his wardrobe, attended to his washing, &c. Martin was in the habit of visiting his wife at least twice a week, and he never saw her but he implored of her to live with him again, promising to amend his conduct, so that she would not have any reason to complain of his treatment in the future. Mrs. Martin, however, did not apparently place any confidence in his promises, and still persisted in her refusal. These constant refusals weighed heavily on the mind of the husband, and he became moody and despondent, and reckless in his habits.

At about 1 o'clock yesterday Martin called at the house indicated, and asked for his wife. The servant who answered his summons showed him into the parlor, where he was joined by his wife. After the usual greetings, Martin asked his wife if she had his shirts ready for him. Mrs. Martin replied that she had just finished mending them, and, summoning the servant, sent her upstairs for the shirts. The servant returned in a few moments with the garments, and noticed Mr. Martin and his wife talking excitedly in Spanish. She left the room, and, after she had left, Martin began in his usual strain to beg his wife to return to live with him once more, but Mrs. Martin again and again persistently refused. Martin thereupon became terribly excited, and, livid with rage, sprang at his wife, caught her by the throat, and endeavored to strangle her. A desperate struggle ensued, and the woman finally succeeded in breaking from his grasp and screamed for help. Martin retreated a few steps, and, drawing a revolver from his pocket, fired at his wife. The first shot took effect in the woman's right leg, inflicting a very severe wound. As he raised the pistol to fire again, Mrs. Martin threw up her right hand to guard her body, and, when he fired, the ball passed through her right wrist, shattering the bones. At this juncture the servant girl, alarmed by the sound of the pistol-shots and the screams of the unfortunate woman, rushed into the parlor. As she entered the room Martin fired a third shot, which took effect in the woman's right breast, causing a wound which will prove fatal. The unfortunate woman sank to the floor, and the servant rushed out into the street, crying "Murder!" "Police!" At the corner of Second-avenue and Fifty-first-street she encountered Patrolman Goubelman, of the Nineteenth Precinct Police, and informed him of what had transpired. The officer hurried to the house, and found that the murderer had escaped. The policeman started in pursuit, and overtook Martin in First-avenue, near Forty-ninth-street, where he was walking rapidly down town. He was taken back to the house, and thence to the East Fifty-ninth-street Police Station, where he was locked up by order of Capt. Gunner. He appeared to be quite cool and collected, and declined to make any statement in regard to the affair. He talks very little English, and no person was allowed to converse with the prisoner.

In the mean time, the family and some of the neighbors had entered the parlor and found Mrs. Martin lying on the floor, weltering in her blood. A surgeon was summoned, and on examining the wound in her breast gave it as his opinion that the bullet had passed through the lungs, and was necessarily mortal. Against the advice of the surgeon, Mrs. Martin was placed in a carriage and taken to the station-house, where she was confronted with her husband, and identified him as the man who shot her. She was then driven back and placed in bed. The pistol used by her husband was found concealed in an ash-barrel in the sub-cellar of the house. It is a five-chambered, self-cocking revolver, and when found three of the chambers were empty and the others loaded.

The woman being deemed in a very critical condition, Coroner Schirmer was notified, and proceeded to the house, where he took the ante-mortem deposition of the dying woman.

A New Coasting Steamer—Departure of the City of Dallas for Key West.

Yesterday afternoon a large number of invited guests assembled to witness the departure of the new wooden steamer City of Dallas, belonging to the Mallory line, from Pier No. 20 East River. The rigging and masts were gayly decorated with burgees, pennants, and various colored signals. At 3 o'clock the mail-bags were received, and shortly afterward the vessel swung out in the stream, and left on her course, bound for Key West and Galveston. She is about a thousand tons measurement, and was built by Messrs. Gildersleve & Sons, on the Connecticut River, and was engined by the Delamater Iron-works in this City. On the load-line she is 198 feet in length, 35 feet 6 inches beam, and 18 feet 6 inches depth of hold. She has a simple engine, with 40-inch cylinder and 22-inch stroke of piston, two boilers and smoke-stacks. She is half brig-rigged, and will carry a large amount of canvas. The saloon decoration is strikingly handsome, with carmine stripes and a bunch of flowers in the panels. She has been superintended during her building by Capt. W. F. Spicer, the out-door manager of the line. She goes out full of cargo and with a large passenger list.

Funeral of the Late Health Officer, George Cochran.

The funeral of Dr. George Cochran, the Health Officer of Brooklyn, took place yesterday afternoon, at the Presbyterian Church, corner of Clinton and Fulton streets. The church was densely crowded, and a large concourse of persons blocked up the thoroughfare of Clinton-street. The body was placed in a casket covered with black velvet, and was borne to the church from the residence of Dr. Alexander Cochran, where the remains had been viewed by the friends of the family. At the church the services were conducted by Rev. Joseph Greene. The following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers: Mayor Powell, ex-Mayor Kalbfleisch, Gen. G. Cochran, Gen. H. B. Duryea, Judge McCue, Hon. Thos. Kinsella, Dr. Haslett, John McCouville, and Daniel McCabe. After the services the remains were taken to Green-Wood Cemetery, for interment.

The Safety of the Arizona.

In connection with the announcement of the safe arrival of the Pacific mail steam-ship Arizona at San Francisco, a TIMES reporter, last night, called upon Mr. Francis W. G. Bellows, Vice-President of the Company, and was informed that no special dispatch confirmatory of that of the Associated Press had been received. The vessel was due there about this time, and he was perfectly satisfied of the accuracy of the report.

Opening of the Manhattan Market.

The Manhattan Market, at Thirty-fourth-street and North River, was formally opened, yesterday, for the sale of produce and the main articles of general merchandise. About 350 of the stalls, out of 776, have been let, but only nineteen of them are yet occupied. Before another week, however, the majority of them will doubtless be filled up and tenanted. The stalls opened yesterday may be classified as follows: Two for fish, two for fancy goods, five for meat, two for fruit, two for vegetables, fourteen for butter, one for poultry, and one for cooked meats. The market was fairly attended by the population of the surrounding neighborhood, and although the business was small, it was brisk. The directors of the Company were somewhat disappointed, from the fact that none of the Long Island farmers who had promised to bring their produce, put in an appearance yesterday morning. This, it appears, was owing to some misunderstanding which has existed between the farmers; but the difficulty has now been overcome, and the President of the Market Company, in the course of the day, received a dispatch from the farmers, stating that from forty to fifty of their wagons, laden with produce, may be expected daily at the market in the future.

TRAINING FOR NURSES.

Manner in Which this is Carried Out in England—An Appeal for its Adoption Here.

The following extracts from a paper by a well-known lady, suggest measures that are indorsed by some of the highest clerical authorities. The object is certainly a worthy one, and some decided action should be taken in the matter. The article appeared in the *Churchman* of last week.

Thirty years ago, when Dickens introduced Sairey Gamp to the reading world, each mother of a family fancied she recognized the picture, and could point out the original. All had suffered from the tyranny of the woman, who, entering the house at an hour of supreme anxiety and suffering, assumed the control, and held it with all the obstinacy of ignorance and lust of gain. These women, never (as on the Continent) instructed in their profession, were almost invariably old and vicious, and being worthless for any very active labor, sought the office of nurse, because they thus found comfortable board and lodging, with high wages, while long experience gave them the power of practicing upon the credulity of their patients to their own advantage. In the public hospitals and institutions there was little or no attempt at nursing. As in New-York today, women of abandoned character were taken from the work-houses and prisons, and placed in charge of the sick; the lame, the diseased, and even the paralyzed were placed in charge of hospital wards, and so utterly were the patients neglected at night, that the physicians, on going their rounds in the morning, were not surprised at finding the living and dead side by side in the same bed.

The result of all this ignorance of, and indifference to, a most important branch of human knowledge, culminated in the sufferings of the British soldiers in the Crimea, and then it was, while the fathers and mothers in England were mourning their losses, not from the bullet and the sword, but from pestilence and starvation, that Florence Nightingale, trained as a nurse at Kaiserswerth and Paris, came forward to the rescue of her countrymen. When Florence Nightingale returned from her labors in the Crimea, the English public proposed to erect a memorial to her, in token of the nation's gratitude. At her request the sum raised for this purpose was invested for the support of a training school for nurses, which was established at St. Thomas' Hospital, London, under the title of "School for the Training of Hospital Nurses under the Nightingale Fund."

There had been already founded schools for nurses, under the direction of deaconesses and sisterhoods in the Established Church, but this school is under no special religious organization. This school is a secular one, admitting as probationers persons of all religious beliefs, and the applicants are required to answer specific questions in their own handwriting, to enable the Superintendent to judge of their qualifications and adaptability for the career. The replies being satisfactory, the candidate is then received at the hospital as a probationer, the term of training being a complete year. The course comprises two months in a surgical ward, two in a medical ward; then, if sufficiently trained, under the superintendence of the head nurse, she serves four months as nurse of a surgical, and four months as nurse of a medical ward. "At the close of a year their training will usually be considered complete, and, during the four years next succeeding the completion of their training, the nurses will be required to enter into service as hospital nurses in such situations as may from time to time be offered them by the Committee."

Their duties as nurses are thus defined by Miss Nightingale: "You are expected to be sober, honest, truthful, trustworthy, punctual, quiet and orderly, cleanly and neat. You are expected to undertake night duty when required, and to become skillful: 1. In the dressing of blisters, burns, sores, wounds, and in applying fomentations, poultices, and minor dressings. 2. In the application of leeches externally and internally. 3. In the administration of enemas for men and women. 4. In the management of trusses and appliances in uterine complaints. 5. In the best method of friction to the body and extremities. 6. In the management of helpless patients, *i. e.*, moving, changing, personal cleanliness of, keeping warm, (or cool,) preventing and dressing bed sores, managing positions. 7. In bandaging, making bandages and rollers, lining of splints. 8. In making the beds of patients, and removal of sheets while patient is in bed. You are required to attend at operations. To be competent to cook gruel, arrow-root, egg flip, puddings, and drinks for the sick. To understand ventilation, or keeping the ward fresh by night as well as by day. To be careful that great cleanliness is observed in all the utensils; those used for the secretions, as well as those required for cooking. To make strict observations in the following particulars: The state of secretions, expectoration, pulse, skin, appetite, intelligence, as delirium or stupor, breathing, sleep, state of wounds, eruptions, formation of matter, effect of diet, or of stimulants, or of medicines; and to learn the management of convalescents."

While the training of nurses at St. Thomas' Hospital and at King's College Hospital, under the Sisters of St. John's House, was becoming so successful that these institutions found it impossible to supply the demand, the work was commenced in Liverpool on a basis even more extended and humane.

The work of this institution was divided under three heads:

1. To provide thoroughly educated professional nurses for the infirmary.
2. To provide district or missionary nurses among the poor.
3. Sick nurses in private houses.

In reference to the proposed plan, Miss Nightingale writes: "The public hitherto has had a very inadequate idea of what is meant by nursing the sick. There has been little demand for really good nurses, and consequently very few such have been available. We know more clearly than heretofore that the care of the sick demands acquirements of a much higher order than the common nurse can attain to." This great necessity was now to be supplied in Liverpool, and for this purpose the city was divided into eighteen districts, each under the charge of a lady superintendent. The funds for the work are obtained by voluntary contribution. Each lady superintendent is supreme in her own district, and responsible for its management, and every quarter she draws up a report of the work in her district for the information of the Committee and her co-workers. The first thing to do is to find a lodging for the nurse in some central position in the district; next, some one to take charge of the stores, and cook the sago, rice, beef-tea, &c., for the patients. In many cases the nurse does the cooking, but this is not desirable where it can be avoided, as it takes up time, which can be better employed. The nurse is not expected to act in any way as a physician—in fact, Miss Nightingale is careful to avoid even the suspicion of an intention to train a female physician.

Surely we need not multiply quotations and arguments in defense of a work like this! Not only New-York, but the whole country requires intelligent and trained nurses, as it requires intelligent and trained physicians; the duties are distinct, "they neither run into nor overlap the other," but the former are an indispensable supplement to the latter. We must, therefore, have the school for nurses as we have the school for physicians, and we trust that the medical men themselves will initiate the movement, and co-operate with the public in establishing such a school without delay. The nurses once trained, the churches should then assume the charge of the district nursing among the poor; the organization that each church already has for its mission work can include the nursing, and we may naturally hope to obtain results as successful as at present enjoyed in England.

E. C. H.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Per steam-ship Greece, for Liverpool.—Mrs. Robt. L. Wright, Dr. and Mrs. T. P. Gibbons, Mrs. G. H. Marshall, T. A. Blake, C. Longhurst, Capt. Selwyn, R. N., E. S. Wheeler, Clark Olds, Mme. A. Serfaty, Rev. P. Thos. Faunt, J. D. Perry, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Lamprey, Miss E. C. Eckley, F. C. Michels, H. Michels, J. W. Michels, F. E. Michels, John M. Wright, Mrs. H. Ayers, Mrs. B. C. Fisher, W. Bickell, W. Kemp, Joseph Tucker, Sydney Smith, Louis Iken, A. R. Scott, wife and child, Mrs. Oakley and infant.

Per steam-ship Adriatic, for Liverpool.—Rev. Gavin Langmuir, Miss Langmuir, Miss Baker, Miss Edgar, Mrs. Dr. S. C. Preston, Charles W. Preston, Mrs. Albert P. Burleigh, E. J. Russell, Mrs. Dr. Brisbane, Miss Lennie Brisbane, Louis B. Landmesser, G. W. Loyd, T. Harris Hodgson, John M. Roberts, A. R. R. Butler, J. S. Curtis, John B. Link, James G. Dow, Miss May A Dow, Mrs. Philip Dater, Miss Dater, Miss Koons and maid, John J. Braden, Joseph Taylor, Miss Stone, Alex. Munn, Jr., D. N. Charles, D. Lloyd Davis, J. F. Suffield, Wm. Marks, M. M. Dux, Capt. Adderly, Charles Rome, Mr. Le Compt, Oscar Tibbals, T. C. Sanford, John Hutchinson, William Chapins, George M. Freeman, H. H. McIntyre, Mr. Rennie, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Toppan, Z. Douglas Mansing, E. D. Woodruff, R. R. Dennis, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Cragen, Mr. and Mrs. Bliss, Mr. Sladden, Nelson W. Aldrich, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Brown, A. Schildecker, Albert Macy, W. L. Grout, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Bailey, J. Cubillo, J. Nieto, J. M. Saravia, Mrs. De Silver, Mrs. Pike, Miss Shaw, Wm. Kelly, Wm. Wooley, Edward McHugh, J. B. Wilson, E. Drury, H. G. Frazer, W. R. Tanner, Sigmund Rossback, Charles P. Hunt, Mrs. Hunt, Fred. J. Sedcole, Marcus Weil, Gustavus Naus, Mrs. Wm. Knox, Miss Anita Knox, C. J. Elkin, B. C. Simpson, J. Berton, wife and child, Miss Sladden.

Per steam-ship Abyssinia, for Liverpool.—Mrs. Satterthwaite, Mrs. Thistlethwaite, Miss A. H. Ennis, Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Tucker, 3 children, infant, and nurse, Col. von Wessley and wife, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. Richards, C. J. Andrews, Dr. Foster Swift, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Clare, child and Miss Clare, Hiram Cohen, P. Richards, Rev. and Mrs. Henry Easson and child, F. Fawcett, Mr. Sgobel, M. Barnewell, Mrs. Carpenter, Miss Dumeday, Mr. and Mrs. Frank T. Sabin, John H. Anderson, Colin McDougal, Alphonse Lewis, Jose Cainlo, W. H. Horton, S. S. Hendrickson, Alderman Robert Aspinall, Edward Cope, George E. Booth, E. C. Roberts, E. J. Minot, Miss Pinkham, D. C. Winter, Miss Mary McDougal.

Per steam-ship City of London, for Liverpool.—Mrs. Geary, G. M. Gordon and wife, Miss Sarah Jane Hickley, Major Vaughan, Mr. Sabel, Jos. L. Lereaux and wife, Dr. Stallard and wife, J. Simpson, Rev. W. Hickey, Thomas Mark Merriman, Mrs. G. Conklin, Melville Smith, Miss Ann H. Browning, Miss Emma Clark, G. G. Smith, John David, Mrs. Mary Perry.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Danish Consul, Mr. Christensen, acknowledges the receipt of $1,146 60, contributions for the benefit of the sufferers by the inundation in Denmark.

Controller Green received during the past week from the Receiver of Taxes' Bureau, Department of Finance, the sum of $2,066,264 52, amount of taxes collected.

At the civil service examination on Friday, in the New-York Custom-house, the three candidates were marked as follows on the scale of 100: Houghton Wheeler, 90; Wadworth Wadsworth, 88.44; John W. Ridgedale, 73.75.

Mrs. Scott-Siddons will give her readings in costume, to-morrow evening, at Steinway Hall, under the auspices of the Mercantile Library, consisting of selections from Scott, Shakespeare, Hood, Sheridan, and others.

Controller Green made the following payments yesterday: Department of Public Instruction—For construction of public school buildings, $50 000; Police Department, Street-cleaning Bureau—For expenses of street-cleaning, $75,000.

St. Barnabas' House, No. 304 Mulberry-street, will be visited on Thanksgiving Day by over 500 poor women and children, for whom "Sister Ellen" wishes to provide a bountiful dinner. She earnestly appeals for aid to carry out her benevolent design.

At Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, before Justice Cox, Walter Burke, of No. 401 East Fiftieth-street, was committed for trial without bail, on a charge of having snatched a pocket-book from Mrs. Josephine Holmes, of No. 266 West Thirty-sixth-street.

The case of Carl Vogt came before Judge Fancher, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on the return to the writ of habeas corpus, but was adjourned over until Saturday next to allow the prosecution time to telegraph to Belgium and learn if witnesses will be sent over to prove the case.

Thomas Walsh, a dealer in picture-frames, of No. 483 Sixth-avenue, died, at St. Luke's Hospital, yesterday, from the effects of injuries received, on the 20th ult., by being struck on the head by a piece of wood thrown from a rapidly-revolving circular saw, near which he was standing.

In the case of Rosenzweig, convicted of procuring abortion, and undergoing sentence, and to whom a new trial was granted by the Supreme Court, General Term, Judge Fancher yesterday issued a writ of habeas corpus to bring the prisoner before the Court to-morrow morning, for the purpose of having him admitted to bail.

James Fitzpatrick, the youth who was accidentally shot in the back by Edward Flynn, at a target excursion at Funk's Park, in East Sixty-third-street, on the 11th inst., died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital. Flynn was arrested at the time, and, as the shooting was shown to have been purely accidental, was released on giving $1,000 bail for his appearance.

In pursuance of the second section of chapter 573, laws of 1871, Mayor Hall, Controller Green, and Chamberlain Palmer met informally, yesterday, to agree upon an estimate of the sum required for County purposes. The meeting was held with closed doors. An adjournment to Tuesday was proposed and carried, when the estimates will be prepared.

It is reported that Julius A. Morrill, the clerk in the New-York Custom-house against whom charges of bribery were preferred by Special Treasury Agent Jayne, has been exonerated from blame by the officials appointed to examine into the truth of the allegations, and that a report to that effect will be transmitted to the Treasury Department at Washington.

Yesterday afternoon Patrolman Sharpe, of the Nineteenth Precinct, observed a man brandishing in one hand a large dagger and in the other a loaded revolver. The officer disarmed and secured the lunatic, who proved to be Edward P. Fox, of No. 169 East Seventy-first-street. The lunatic was locked up at the East Fifty-ninth-street Police Station.

William Dalton, alias Eugene Hubbell, alias the Kid, was in the employ of Mr. James Spillett, of Jamaica, Long Island. On the 10th of September Dalton stole a horse and wagon worth $500 and $100 worth of clothing from his employer. Yesterday Detectives Dilks and Tully, of Central Office, arrested Dalton and William Smith, alias Duffy, alias Shephard, the latter of whom had sold the horse to an expressman, in Grand-street. Both prisoners were held for trial at the Tombs.

Mr. Wm. Murdock, of No. 244 Fifth-street, Jersey City, writes to say that on the 19th inst., accompanied by his wife, he hailed car No. 95 of the Grand and Desbrosses streets line, at the corner of Bowery and Grand-street. The rear platform was crowded, and the moment Mr. Murdock stepped on the platform his hands were seized and secured so that the confederates "cleaned out" every pocket in his clothing of papers and money. The conductor states that he too was "throttled" by the gang inside the car and thus prevented from rendering assistance.

BROOKLYN.

During the past week 357 persons were arrested.

The amount collected for taxes during the past week has been $35,105 67.

The Free Religious Association's Convention, which has been in session during the week, adjourned yesterday.

Mayor Powell yesterday issued his Thanksgiving Proclamation to the citizens, making the day a general holiday.

William Dippie, who was arrested on Friday, under the suspicion of causing his wife's death by brutality, was yesterday committed by Justice Riley, to await the result of the inquest.

John Halpin, aged sixteen years, of No. 277 Kent-avenue, while at work, yesterday, in Tucker & Co.'s rope-walk, Graham-street, had his hand so badly injured by the machinery that it had to be amputated at the City Hospital.

Coroner Jones has been notified to hold an inquest on the body of the infant child of Mr. O'Niel, a butcher at No. 75 Columbia-street, where the infant died, as is supposed, from ill-treatment at the hands of the mother, the body bearing marks of violence and neglect.

Peter Cannon, of No. 364 Hicks-street, who was injured in an affray which occurred at James Sweeney's saloon, No. 359 Hicks-street, on Monday last, died late on Friday night from the injuries received. Sweeney, who struck the blow, has been locked up to await the result of the inquest.

A fire occurred last evening in the two-story frame building, occupied as Japan works by Thomas Simonton, on Willoughby-avenue, between Walworth and Sanford streets, causing a loss of $1,200 on building, and $700 on stock. Insured for $1,500 in the Williamsburg City and National Insurance Companies.

James Robinson, brother of Hon. W. E. Robinson, was found dead, late on Friday night, on the sidewalk in front of No. 374 Jay-street. The body was removed to the brother's residence, No. 30 Schermerhorn-street, where Coroner Jones held an inquest, yesterday, and a verdict of death from natural causes was returned.

Michael Carromen, an Italian, who is said to have served five years in the State Prison for counterfeiting, was yesterday taken before Justice Walsh, on the charge of firing the premises, No. 23 Myrtle-avenue, on Oct. 8. Some witnesses were examined, and the further hearing of the case was adjourned until Wednesday next.

John Colgan, of No. 25 Clinton-street, having on Friday evening seized Lawrence Cochran's watch as security for the payment of a bill which he had contracted by ordering oysters and then refusing to settle his account, was yesterday arrested on the charge of theft. The trial of the case was postponed until next week, and Colgan allowed to go on bail.

Julia Eaton, aged forty, last evening attempted suicide at the Union Hotel, Liberty-street, where she was residing, by taking Paris green. The cause of the rash act was grief at the death of her husband, which occurred yesterday morning. She was removed to the Long Island College Hospital after the poison had been withdrawn by aid of the stomach pump. She is said to be in a very dangerous condition.

Doorman Daniel J. Foley, of the Fourth-street Police Station, E. D., was yesterday held by Justice Walsh to await the action of the Grand Jury on the charge of permitting the prisoners William Clarke and James Murphy to escape from the cells of the station. Yesterday Clarke was arrested in New York City and taken back to Brooklyn. He completely exculpated Foley, and said that with the aid of his companion he forced his way out of the prison. Clarke was locked up in jail, but Murphy is still at large.

STATEN ISLAND.

Friday evening the frame building known as the New-Brighton House, at New-Brighton, Staten Island, owned by W. T. Vredenburg, and occupied by Mrs. J. Bright as a boarding-house, took fire and was soon destroyed. The house was valued at $35,000, and was insured for $11,000 only—$5,500 in the Greenwich, and $5,500 in the American Companies, of New-York. Mrs. Bright's loss on furniture is about $5,000, which is partially covered by insurance.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Westchester County's share of State taxes for the ensuing year amounts to $562,290. Last year it was only $329,947, being an increase of $232,343.

The citizens of Sing Sing, through a special committee, are investigating the various sources in the neighborhood for obtaining a supply of pure water for domestic and public purposes.

A number of citizens of East Chester have presented to the Board of Supervisors a protest against the action of the Board of Town Auditors in auditing the accounts of Robert W. Edmonds, John Stevens and Samuel Tice, Justices of the Peace of the town of East Chester.

A quarterly conference of the Methodists will be held in the chapel at Bronxville on Sunday next, 30th inst. Rev. John B. Merwin, presiding elder of the New-York East District, is expected to preside.

The Harlem Bridge, Morrisania and Fordham Railroad Company have commenced running one-horse cars between the depot near Eighth-street, Morrisania, and Fordham. The cars are similar to those used on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, between Harlem and Manhattanville.

LONG ISLAND.

The Flushing Sportsmen's Club had their annual pigeon-shooting on Friday last.

Yesterday morning Mr. Tymos Moore, of Deer Park, started from home in a carriage for Babylon. When near the village the 8 o'clock train whistled, but Mr. Moore drove on across the track. The pilot of the engine struck his wagon, knocking it to pieces and killing him instantly.

Mrs. Smith, of West Hampton, was seized with a fit, and knocked over a lighted kerosene lamp. The explosion set the house on fire. There were several children in the room, but all too young to comprehend the dreadful situation, and the house was burned to the ground, with Mrs. Smith in it.

NEW-JERSEY.

The village of South Orange is to be lighted with gas.

Of 301 saloons in the First Precinct of Jersey City, 106, or over thirty-five per cent., are unlicensed.

Only one case of small-pox has been reported to the Jersey City health authorities since the 18th inst.

The expenditures of the Passaic County Board of Chosen Freeholders during the past half year amounted to $196,658 26.

There are in New-Jersey 143 lodges of Odd-fellows, and 13,344 members in good standing, an increase in the year of 1,076.

At 6½ P. M. yesterday Patrick Ranley, of Jersey City, in attempting to couple two Erie Railway cars, near Long Dock, was crushed between the bumpers and seriously injured.

August Stoudinger, formerly of No. 80 Nassau-street, New-York, but for several years residing in Hudson City, disappeared from his home a week ago and has not been since heard of.

Joseph Kleinfelder was arrested by Detective Howard, in Jersey City, yesterday, and committed to Hudson County Jail, charged by Henry C. Cramer, his employer, with embezzling $400.

Theodore Hogan, a workman in the Central Railroad shops, at Elizabeth, was caught in a pulley-belt, Friday afternoon. His knee-cap torn off his left leg, the leg almost severed, and he was seriously injured about the head and chest.

An attempt was made on Friday evening to throw the train off the track at Wanaque, on the Monclair Railway. A box car was placed on the main track and the engineer of an up-train, seeing the obstruction, put on steam and dashed into it. The locomotive was wrecked and the car demolished. Some of the passengers were slightly hurt.

S. M. Clark, a merchant of Elizabeth, N. J., started for home, on Friday evening, through North Broad-street. He was attacked by two men, who had followed him, and choked nearly to death. The robbers, getting frightened at his cries, dropped him in the gutter and disappeared, taking Clark's silk hat, but failing to get his money.

The 8:50 train from Newark, on the Newark and Elizabeth Railroad, jumped the track at Amboy Junction, near Elizabethport, Friday night. The locomotive was turned directly across the track. The cars kept their places on the rails, and the passengers were uninjured. The engineer sustained serious bruises and cuts about the forehead.

In the Court of Special Sessions, at Paterson, Lawrence Kearney, John McCabe, John J. Wise, and William O'Brien were convicted yesterday of an atrocious assault and battery on Chosen Freeholder Rhinesmith, and also of stealing Rhinesmith's horse and wagon. Kearney was sentenced to eighteen months, and the others to one year in State Prison.

The Passaic County Board of Chosen Freeholders will petition the next Legislature of New-Jersey to provide for the transcribing of all the deeds in Bergen and Essex Counties relating to the transfer of property now lying in Passaic County. From 1709 to 1837 the records relating to what is now called Passaic County were kept in Newark or Hackensack.

Kings County Surrogate's Court.

The wills of the following-named persons were admitted to probate during the past week: Sheldon P. Church, Mary Francis Gill, Augustus Buckmaster, Elizabeth Cooper, Matthew Breen, Charles S. Little, Henry King, Peter Butz, William W. Walsh, Emilie T. Heckeroth, Gerome Canfield, and Henry Allmand, all of Brooklyn. Letters of administration were granted on the estates of the following-named persons, deceased: Florence A. Chandler, James Finn, Absalom B. Corsa, Maria Everle, John S. Burk, Martin Bullwinkle, Hugh Maguire, William B. Johns, Jacob Lenman, Patrick Murphy, Fred. Wagner, Anthony J. De Gisari, Gustavus Cuppers, Margaret J. Bright, all of Brooklyn. Letters of guardianship were granted in the cases of William and Annie Boyle, to the Brooklyn Trust Company, and of George Hirt, Jr., to his father, George Hirt.

The Board of County Canvassers.

The Board of County Canvassers met last evening at 7 o'clock. The Committee on Protests presented several reports of no public interest. The vote in several districts for Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen was corrected, but this correction did not vary the general result already announced. The Bureau of Elections were requested to furnish returns for some missing districts, after which the Board adjourned to Tuesday next at 5 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

A pleasant fact is that KNOX'S Winter style of gentlemen's Hats is in the highest degree artistic, elegant, and stylish. The store to buy your Hats is KNOX'S, 212 Broadway. Uptown residents can make their purchases at the Fifth-avenue Hotel store.

[Advertisement.]

For the best Seal-skin Caps, at moderate prices, go to JACOBSON & CO., Hatters and Furriers, Fulton-st., corner Nassau.

[Advertisement.]

Pimples and cutaneous affections removed by using Juniper Tar Soap, manufactured by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

In steam-ship Erie, for Rio de Janeiro, &c.—Gonzalo Firpo, Juan A. Rosa, Miss Agripina S. Firpo, child and nurse, Geo. L. Armstrong, wife, infant, and nurse, Wm. Moore, wife, and servant, Theo. Arrens, Miss Mary Bartol, Mrs. E. Peabody, Miss Peabody and maid, Rev. E. Van Orden and wife, Rev Wm. Le Conte, Cecilo Delgado, Mr. Alcaide and wife, E. Arena, John Warwick, Mrs. Oppenheimer, 2 children, infant, and nurse, Miss E. Vargas, A. Lion, B. Eckerlman, Miss C. Nesbitt, W. Trowbridge, wife, infant, 2 children, and nurse, C. H. Sanford, wife, and 2 children, Geo. G. Granger and wife, Mr. Oppenheimer, A. Nones, Thos. J. Brady, J. Fantauzzi, Henry A. Ropes, Manuel Albareder, J. W. Spates, C. Casa Blanca and wife, August Richter, Florencio Jose Minor, C. C. Fitzgerald, E. J. Folsom, Dr. De Chouquens and wife, Geo. H. McLean, R. C. Hays, Miss Mendez, Francis Davidson, Jackson Pattison, D. D. Leary.

In steam-ship San Salvador, for Savannah.—Rev. R. D. C. Lowin, Mrs. R. W. Leonard and son, Mrs. Sarah Holmes, Mrs. B. Maher and child, Mrs. A. M. Coker, Mrs. Dutenhofer, Mrs. Larcombe and son, Mrs. J. S. Adams, Edward Donlevy, W. T. Goundie, Miss Emory, Mrs. Hodgson, Miss Telfair and maid, Louis Emory and wife and servant, A. Barclay and wife, William H. King and wife, Miss King, Mrs. Lambert, J. Risco, John Welch, Mrs. C. Wood and daughter, Miss Smith, Mrs. S. Chase, Mrs. Landry, P. Green, John Steele, William Downs, M. Gallagher, James Mathis, M. Murphy, John Cauley, M. Foley, James Stack, Marx Eisenmann, Andrew Low.

In steam-ship Huntsville, for Savannah.—D. D. Vail, O. W. Caulkins, J. B. Vail, E. B. Sweezer, J. B. Ellis, B. G. Phillips, A. S. Farley, J. H. Marchant, J. W. Lathrop, A. M. McKinney, H. Warsham, Henry Luca, Miss W. H. Way, Miss M. E. Witman, George Robertson, M. H. Dixon, Miss Kate Vreeland, Rev. Father Clavreul, A. Rochette and 3 Sisters of Mercy.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......6:57 | Sun sets......4:38 | Moon rises. 12:14

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...2:26 | Gov. Island. 3:15 | Hell Gate...4:37

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......SATURDAY, Nov. 23.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Hammonia, (N. G.,) Ludwig, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; Main, (N. G.,) Von Ottendorp, Bremen, via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; (new) City of Dallas, Jones, Key West and Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; City of Havana, Deaken, Havana, F. Alexander & Son; St. Louis, Whitehead, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah, Robert Lowden; Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; United States, Burdick, New-Orleans, Fred. Baker; Erie, Tinklepaugh, Rio de Janeiro, &c., W. R. Garrison; San Francisco, Reynolds, Hamilton, Bermuda, W. H. Webb; San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, Wm. R. Garrison; Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Albemarle, Stark, City Point and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, Wm. P. Clyde; Mayflower, Tufts, Philadelphia, William P. Clyde; E. C. Knight, Johnson, Georgetown, Geo. B. Merrick and Co.; Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, Penn., Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Dirigo, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames; Neptune, Baker, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Barks Celeste, (Br.,) Fullerton, Antwerp, Funch, Edye & Co.; Maresca, (Ital.,) Maresca, Gibraltar, for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Ferreri, (Ital.,) Cafiero, Gibraltar, for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Brothers, Long, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham & Co.; Helen Drummond, (Br.,) Tregerthen, London, Hewlett & Torrence.

Brigs Morning Light, Dee, Demerara, L. W. & P. Armstrong; Maria (Ital.,) Savarese, Gibraltar, for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Carolina, (Ital.,) Celento, Gibraltar, for orders, J. C. Seager.

Schrs. Jack Lawrence, Terry, St. Thomas and Maracaibo, B. J. Wenberg; Adelia, (Br.,) Foote, St. John, N. B., Peter I. Nevius & Son; Henry Parker, Bebra, Demerara, W. I., Edwin Rowe & Co.; Emma F. Law, Bodden, San Blas, Maxico, Geo. Wessels; Laura A. Webb, Hatch, Jacmel, B. J. Wenberg.

Arrived.

Steam-ship General Sedgwick, Evans, New-Orleans Nov. 12, with mdse. and passengers to Charles H. Mallory & Co. Has had strong northerly winds the entire passage; Nov. 21, lat. 39 47, lon. 73 57, passed a large lot of wrecked stuff, with two dead bodies attached.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Stark, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steamship John Gibson, Winters, Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to George B. Merrick.

Steam-ship Hatteras, Lawrence, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Bark Nictaux, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Davis, Liverpool 39 ds., with mdse. to Crandall, Berteaux & Co. Came the northern passage, and had fine weather; been 12 ds. W. of the Banks.

Bark James Muir, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Crosby, Dublin 40 ds., in ballast to Boyd & Hincken. Came the northern passage, and had fine weather the entire passage; is anchored in Lower Bay for orders.

Bark Augustina, (of Quebec,) Cote, Grand Turk, T. I., 14 ds., with salt to Tucker & Lightbourne—vessel to Hatton, Watson & Co.; has had fine weather up to Hatteras, and been 6 ds. from thence with strong northerly gales; left no vessel.

Brig Harmony, (of St. John, N. B.,) Beck, Sydney, C. B., 17 ds. with coal; is bound to Matanzas; put into this port in distress, having, Nov. 7, lat. 45 32, lon. 59, experienced a gale from southward, lasting 3 ds., during which lost foretopsail and all other sails except mainsail and main stay-sail, sprung foremast head, stove bulwarks and received other damage.

Brig Zuleika, (of Prince Edward's Island,) Walsh, Santa Martha Oct 1, and 28 ds. from Savanilla, with mdse. to D. de Castro & Co.—vessel to D. R. Dewolf & Co. Has had strong northerly winds the entire passage, and been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig David Owen, (of Bath,) Dunton, Savana 14 ds., with sugar to Owens & Co.—vessel to Jas. W. Elwell & Co. Has had strong northerly winds the entire passage; lost and split sails.

Schr. Ernest & Marie, (Hav.,) Syparick, Gibara 16 ds., with molasses, tobacco, and cedar, to Latasa & Co.—vessel to Moss & Ward. Nov. 16, lat. 34 30, lon. 73 26, experienced a heavy gale from S. W. to N., lasting 12 hs., during which was thrown on her beam ends; lost deck load of molasses and everything movable on deck.

Schr. Lucy Wright, Elzey, Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to Murchison & Co.—vessel to E. S. Powell.

Schr. Phebe & Elizabeth, Mapes, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Albert Pharo, Brigham, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ellen Perkins, Kelly, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Cyrus Fossett, Young, Bangor, with lumber to Wilson & Godfrey.

Schr. E. & J. Oakley, Nelson, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Albert Freeman, ——, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. Geo. Cummings, Bolt, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Julia Ann, Wells, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Geo. F. Cromwell, ——, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. O. F. Hawley, Baylis, Wickford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Saratoga, Weeks, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. M. M. Hamlin, Brown, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Silas Wright, Brown, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Messenger, Dean, Taunton, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Memento, Nickerson, Boston, for Rondout.
Schr. Eagle, Chase, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. A. G. Pease, Billard, Portland, Conn.
Schr. W. C. Atwater, Parker, New-Haven.
Schr. Mary Johnson, Phinney, Wareham.
Schr. Nat. Shaler, Odber, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Connecticut, Staples, Stonington.
Schr. Fannie Hazard, Clark, Bridgeport.
Schr. Lady Emma, Carroll, Bridgeport.
Schr. Robin Hood, Lynch, New-Haven.
Schr. Annie Lewis, Mabee, New-Haven.
Schr. Cornelia, Carroll, New Haven.
Schr. Jos. S. Potts, Davis, Bridgeport.
Schr. Belle, Simpson, Bridgeport.

WIND—Sundown, moderate, N. W., hazy.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Maine, for Bremen; Hammonia, for Hamburg; Victoria, for Glasgow; Adriatic, City of London, Greece, and Abyssinia, for Liverpool; Erie, for Rio Janeiro; City of Havana, for Havana; San Francisco, for Bermuda; Vicksburg, for Port-au-Prince; City of Dallas, for Galveston; St. Louis, and E. B. Souder, for New-Orleans; Huntsville, and San Salvador, for Savannah; Manhattan, for Charleston; Isaac Bell, for Richmond; ship Gov. Morton, for San Francisco.

By Telegraph.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 23.—Arr. steam-ship Virgo, from New-York; brig Antonella, from Havana; schr. E. G. Sawyer, from New-York.

Cld. bark Appellonia, for Santa Cruz de Teneriffe; schr. White Wing, for New-York.

Sld. steam-ships San Jacinto and Montgomery, for New-York; Chas. W. Lord, for Philadelphia.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 23.—Arr. bark J. B. Daffus, from Sidney, Cape Breton.

Sld. steamer Champion, for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Nov. 23.—Passed out steamer Leipzig, for Bremen; bark Edith, for Cork; bark Carlotta, for Cuba; brig Arno, for Falmouth; brig Darius, schr. Maggie D. Marston, and Palos, for the West Indies; brig Harry, for Matanzas.

Spoken, &c.

Nov. 14, by brig Zuleika, in lat. 30 07, lon 73 37, spoke bark Douglas Castle, (Br.,) from London, for Savannah, for orders.

Nov. 17, by brig David Owen, off Hatteras, passed brig John Wesley, bound N.

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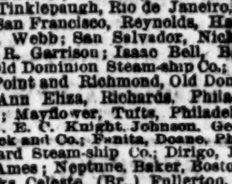

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On to-morrow, Nov. 25, by order of Gov. Bramlette, all agents in New-York and everywhere else close sales of tickets for Kentucky Library Gift Concert at Louisville, Dec. 7. Only 100,000 tickets issued, and only scattering numbers left. Whole tickets, $10; halves, $5; quarters, $2 50. Money in bank to pay all gifts. Any ticket may, but one in every hundred must, draw a gift.

LIST OF GIFTS DISTRIBUTED BY LOT AT CONCERT.

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ONE GRAND GIFT, - - - - 50,000

1 Cash Gift	$25,000	4 Cash Gifts	$2,000 each
1 Cash Gift	20,000	15 Cash Gifts	1,000 each
1 Cash Gift	15,000	20 Cash Gifts	900 each
1 Cash Gift	10,000	21 Cash Gifts	800 each
1 Cash Gift	9,000	25 Cash Gifts	700 each
1 Cash Gift	8,000	35 Cash Gifts	600 each
1 Cash Gift	7,000	45 Cash Gifts	500 each
1 Cash Gift	6,000	50 Cash Gifts	400 each
1 Cash Gift	5,000	60 Cash Gifts	300 each
1 Cash Gift	4,000	100 Cash Gifts	200 each
1 Cash Gift	3,000	812 Cash Gifts	100 each

TOTAL, 1,000 GIFTS, ALL CASH. $500,000

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